# The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,528—NEW SERIES BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1882.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | FRIDAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. GWALIOR | ... | 2733 | 500 | M. de Horne ... | 8th Dec. |
| — VENETIA | ... | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell.. | 15th ,, |
| L. LOMBARDY | ... | 2726 | 500 | W. E. Breeze... | 22nd ,, |
| — MALWA | ... | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 29th ,, |
| | | | | | 1883. |
| L. BRINDISI | ... | 3542 | 550 | R. B. Haselwood | 5th Jan. |
| — POONAH | .. | 3130 | 600 | J. B. Chapman . | 12th ,, |
| L. SUTLEJ | .. | 4194 | 750 | A. H. Johnson . | 19th ,, |
| — SURAT | .. | 3142 | 550 | A. W. Adamson | 26th ,, |
| L. MIRZAPORE.. | | 3887 | 600 | C. G. Perrins, | 2nd Feby. |
| — HYDASPES | .. | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 9th ,, |
| L. ROME | .... | 5013 | 850 | G.F. Cates | 16th ,, |
| — KASHGAR | .. | 2621 | 450 | R.G. Murray | 23rd ,, |
| L. THAMES | .. | 4101 | 750 | W. D. Anderson | 2nd Mar. |
| — VENETIA | .. | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 9th ,, |
| L. GANGES | .. | 4196 | 750 | W. B. Andrews | 16th ,, |
| — MALWA | .. | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 23rd ,, |
| L. PEKIN | .. | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | 30th ,, |
| — POONAH | ... | 3130 | 600 | J. B. Chapman | 6th Apr. |
| L. BOKHARA | .. | 2932 | 500 | H. Weighell | 13th ,, |
| — SURAT | ... | 3142 | 550 | A. W. Adamson | 20th ,, |
| L. CATHAY | ... | 2983 | 500 | W. M. Robbie | 27th ,, |
| — HYDASPES | .. | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 4th May. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via London, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS— | | | |
| First Class .. | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THAMES.......... | 4101 | 750 | W.D. Anderson ... | 15th Dec. |
| INDUS .......... | 3462 | 600 | S. D. Shallard..... | 29th ,, |
| | | | | 1883. |
| ROHILLA ...... | 3500 | 600 | W. Barrat .......... | 12th Jan. |

| Return Tickets are now issued :— | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) ............... | 600 | 375 |
| To Colombo and back (available for two months) ............... | 150 | 75 |
| To Madras and back (available for two months) ............... | 210 | 105 |
| To Calcutta and back do. .. | 330 | 165 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months).......... | 450 | 225 |
| To Hongkong and back (available for three months) ............... | 630 | 390 |
| To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months) ..... ...... | 810 | 465 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th November, 1882.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | | To Marseilles. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I Class ..R | 500 | Including wines. | I Class ..R | 520 | Including wines. |
| II do..... | 340 | | II do. .... | 350 | |
| III do..... | 150 | With food. | III do. .... | 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Friday...............................15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa. I Class | Calais Route. R | 95 | Brighton Route R | 80 |
| ,, ..II do. | do. .. | 70 | do. .. | 58 |
| From Naples. I do. | do. .. | 145 | do. .. | 130 |
| ,, ..II do. | do. .. | 105 | do. .. | 93 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

### FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horsepower, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... | 1st class | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Via Dieppe .......... | 1st class ,, | 5 | 18 | 1 |

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

### ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| | Tons. | H.P. nl. | Comdrs. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. HISPANIA ... | 3,380 | 500 | Jas. Harris ... | 18th Dec. |
| s. s. NUBIA......... | 4,500 | 600 | —— | 30th Dec. |

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. AUSTRALIA....... | 2,250 | 450 | D. C. Campbell.. | 9th Dec. |
| s. s. ALSATIA ....... | 2,850 | 800 | J. D. Murray ... | 11th Jan. |

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

### CELLULOID TRUSSES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of these Goods have been received and unpacked. They are the best Instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a life time.

Single, Rs. 6. Double, Rs. 12.
Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### DEVARENNES & CO.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CONTRACTORS, &c
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. DEVARENNES and Co. beg to INVITE INSPECTION of their large STOCK of FURNITURE of every description.

They are prepared to furnish Palaces, Durbar Halls, Clubs, Houses and Rooms, and to decorate the same at moderate prices, and are now in a position to produce the latest and most elegant Paris and London designs of Carriages of every description.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS entered into with Up-country Residents for large Orders, and for temporarily furnishing and decorating Durbar Halls, Ball and Reception Rooms.

FURNITURE SUITES sold on the Hire system, *i. e.* Monthly Payments.

Catalogues and Estimates forwarded on application.

### T. DREWET, M. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetaline for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers,
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces,
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE,
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 5th December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 7th December, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on 3rd December, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd December, 1882.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1882. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW
At the several Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1882.
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
*CASH EIGHT ANNAS.*

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### GUBEK TOBACCO COMPANY'S CIGARETTES OF FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

WITH the Patent Saliva-proof Mouthpiece that will not stick to the lips.

| | | Cash Prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambridge, Oxford, Eton, Compressed, and Zetlands......box of 100 | Rs. | 2 | 4 |
| Sultan Murad's Favourite ,, ,, | | 2 | 12 |
| Sultan Hamid's Favourite ,, ,, | | 4 | 0 |

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SPARKLING VIVONE.

THIS fascinating beverage has since its introduction eighteen months ago, proved a blessing to myriads of consumers. Fever patients say that the inventor *must* have been one of themselves to have been able to gauge their yearnings so accurately, and that, but for Vivone, they could never have pulled through. Intelligent critics reflect with surprise that they once scoffed at a "wine without alcohol," and now cheerfully endorse the inventor's prospectus. The superiority of Vivone as a beverage is admitted on all hands. To be had at every respectable Refreshment Buffet.

Dozen, Rs. 2-8; case of 2 dozens, Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
Per 1 Galon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### CELLULOID DRESSING COMBS.

SUPERIOR to any hitherto manufactured, and possessing every excellence that ought to distinguish Combs—smooth, strong, and durable.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amber Dressing Combs ... ... ... | each | 2 | 8 |
| Ivory do. do. ... ... | ,, | 2 | 4 |
| Tortoiseshell do. do. ... ... | ,, | 2 | 4 |
| Do. do. do. smaller .. | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Coral do. do. ... ... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Ivory Moustache Combs ... ... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Coral do. do. ... ... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Tortoiseshell do. do. ... ... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ivory Tortoiseshell, and Coral Pocket Riding Combs ... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 0 |

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.........MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
AND
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

In consequence of its ENORMOUS TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS will be repeated Herr Bandmann's adaptation of D'ENNERY'S GREAT PEOPLE'S PLAY in 5 acts, entitled

MARIE,
THE WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the entire Company CHEERED ! ! !
Miss BEAUDET applauded to the Echo ! ! !
HERR BANDMANN created roars of laughter ! ! !
15 RECALLS !
Read the *Times of India* to-day
☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.
POSTPONEMENT OF
MISS LOUISE BEAUDET'S BENEFIT
until
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6,
When will be produced the great Society Comedy
DIPLOMACY.

Tickets purchased for Tuesday available on Wednesday.

Seats can be secured at the Gaiety Theatre Box Office and at SOUNDY & Co.

Due notice will be given of the benefit of Mr. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

I HAVE THIS DAY COMMENCED business as a FREIGHT BROKER.
R. M. MORISON.
Bombay, 4th December, 1882.

NOW READY,
LETTS'S DIARY
FOR
1883,
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
AND
POONA, EAST-STREET.

### CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
A few paces from *Times of India* Office.

MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE has now on view fresh samples of Chubb's Locks, including some of new descriptions.

He has also samples of Telephones, Electric Bells, and other descriptions of electrical apparatus.

Also of Lincrusta Walton, the new wall decoration, specially suited for India.

Also of various articles imported direct from England including gold and silver inks, gold paint, luminous paint, dyes, &c., &c.

He is also prepared to quote full particulars of prices of Billiard Tables manufactured by Burroughs and Watts; also of the best water filters.

The trade generally and those interested in the above are invited to inspect the samples at

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following CONTRACTS to run from 1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884 :—

1. For collecting Ferry Tolls.
2. Do. Road Tolls.
3. For removal of sand and clay from creeks and rivers.
4. For removal of ballast stones from a plot of land at Elephanta Island.

To run from 1st June 1883 to 31st May, 1884.

5. For removal of Kankar for lime in Talukas Salsette and Mahim.

Tenders should be sent so as to reach the Collector on or before 12 o'clock (noon) on the 4th January, 1883, at Thana.

Separate tender must be sent for each of the contracts.

Tenders must be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 if the amount of the tender be below Rs. 1,000 and by a currency note of Rs. 100 if the amount be over Rs. 1,000.

On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the security bond and agreement within 15 days of acceptance of tender, the currency note accompanying the tender will be forfeited.

Conditions of sale can be ascertained in the Mamlutdars and Mahalkaries kacheries, and further particulars can be learnt in the office of the Collector.

W. B. MULOCK, Collector.
Thana Collectors' Office, Kalyan, Nov. 30, 1882.

NOTICE.
No. 6112 of 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine up to noon (Bombay time) on the First day of January, 1883, for the supply for one year by contract of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tender forms can be obtained at this office, and should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay."

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

NOTICE.
No 6114 of 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 P.M. (Madras time) of the 8th January, 1883, for the supply by CONTRACT of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE, and STORES at BOMBAY, for one year from 1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1884-85.

2. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper, printed Form of Tender and Schedule, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract; and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal.*

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash of Rs. 1,500.

6. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any Tender.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

NOTICE.
No. 6113 of 1882-83.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Madras time) of the 3rd January, 1883, for the supply by CONTRACT of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" for one year from 1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1884-85.

2. Printed Forms of Tender and Schedules of the Articles to be supplied can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz., "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates" or omission of totals, will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intended to tender for.

7. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash to the extent shown in the Schedules.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper of this Yard which are sealed and kept in his Office for their inspection and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any Tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th November, 1882.

### "CLEANSE THE BLOOD."
OLD DR. JACOB
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILA.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CHANGE OF CLIMATE OR OTHERWISE.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is an effective and pleasant Remedy for all Blood and skin Diseases. Pimples, Eruptions, and those Disorders attending residence in tropical climates.

CAUTION.—Get the red and blue wrapper with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

These suffering from BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, and LIVER COMPLAINTS will find the use of these SARSAPARILLA PILLS keep them in health, and impart tone and vigour to the constitution. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

AGENTS.—Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, Treacher & Co.; Calcutta, Bathgate & Co., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Madras, Barry & Co., Vepery; Lahore, Gillon & Co.; Cochin (Malabar), Pereira & Co.; Bangalore, O'Hara & Co.; Rangoon, Medical Hall.

CHIEF DEPOT, 131, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

## CHRISTMAS, 1882.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of
### "FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

HAVE the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail-steamers, are larger and more varied than ever, and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates,
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Pudding,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues, and
Vegetables.

### FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,
THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,
Greengages,
Cherries,
Green Chinois,
Gold Chinois,
Figs,
Strawberries,
Mirabelles,
White Pears,
Pink Pears,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from annas 10 to Re. 1-12.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
Butter Scotch,
Chocolates,
Figs,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,
Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Chips & Rings,
Strawberries,
Toffee,

And a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe, Figs, Carlsbad Wafers, Grapes, Filberts, Brazils, and Kent Cob Nuts.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES,
in a hundred different varieties and prices.
BONBON CRACKERS, FANCY FRENCH CHOCOLATES AND ORNAMENTAL SWEETS IN BOXES.

### THE WINE DEPARTMENT
Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India" and Heidsieck's Dry Monopole—from Rs. 27-0 to Rs. 55-0 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux—from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 30-0 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 30-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*), Hennessey's, Exshaw's and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 54-0 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivet," Crabbie's and Kinahan's—from Rs. 20-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

### THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENTS
Afford the largest choice in India
OF
### HANDSOME PRESENTS
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
IN LEATHER & VELVET GOODS, PLUSH, ORMOLU & ALGERIAN MARBLE, &c
CONSISTING OF

Agh Dans.
Albums.
Algerian Marble and Ormolu Photo. Frames.
Army and Navy Cups.
Ash Trays.
British Oak Ware.
Bag Purses.
Binocular, Field, Marine and Opera Glasses.
Blotting Books and Cases.
Boquet Holders.
Cabinet Photo. Frames.
Card Trays and Cases.
Carriage Clocks.
Carte de Visite Frames.
Cash Boxes.
Caskets.
Chatelaines.
Church Services.
Cigar, Cheroot and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Lamps.
Cotton Boxes.
Courier Bags.
Crockeryware.
Despatch Boxes.
Dessert Sets.
Doulton, Worcester and Majolica Ware.
Diamond Jewellery.
Dress Holders.
Dressing Bags.
Dressing Cases and Bags.
Electro-Plated Ware.
Electro-Plated Cups & Mugs.
Electro-Plated Christening Presents.
Envelope Cases.
Fancy Tobacco Boxes.
Fan Holders.
Fans.
Fitted Gladstone Bags.
Flower Vases.
Gentlemen's Travelling Companions.
Glassware.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Glove Stretchers.
Gold Jewellery.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Graphoscopes.
Hand Mirrors.
Housewives.
Hymn Books.
Ice Buckets.
Inkstands.
Jewel Cases.
Jewellery.
Ladies' Companions.
Ladies' Bags.
Ladies' Etuie.
Lamps.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Letter and Bill Cases.
Liquor Frames.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Memo. Books and Letter Cases.
Memo. Books with Limp Covers.
Muffineers.
" My Books."
Necessaires, Etuie, &c.
Official Expanding Letter Cases.
Official Writing and Letter Cases.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Paper Weights.
Pen Trays.
Perfume Cases.
Photograph Frames.
Pin Cushions.
Pocket Books.
Porcelain Vases.
Purses.
Riding Whips.
Scrap Books.
Scissors, sets of
Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Christening Presents.
Silver Forks and Spoons.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Silver Jewellery.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Smelling Bottles.
Smokers' Companions.
Solid Silver ware.
Sovereign (£) Boxes.
Spirit Flasks.
Stamp Boxes.
String Boxes.
Suites of Plate.
Table Cutlery.
Telescopes.
Time Pieces.
Travelling Bags.
Trinket Caskets.
Wallet Pocket Books.
Watch Stands.
Work Bags, Boxes and Baskets.
Writing Desks and Cases.

And other articles in
### JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
too numerous to detail.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### OUR ANN~~U~~AL CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.
### COMMENCES THIS DAY.
### ENGLISH TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WATSON & CO., ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

### J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.
### TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
" An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN-LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

### MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,
1, East-street, POONA.
43, Rampart-row, BOMBAY.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Superior DRESS SUITS. Immense
Fit and VISITING SUITS. variety of
Finish. TRAVELLING SUITS. New Material.

Gentlemen leaving for the Holidays shouldplace their orders at once to prevent disappointment.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

12 COMMISSARIAT MULES which are over the age of 16 years, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 11th instant in front of the Commissariat stores at Nasirabad. TERMS CASH.

J. L. FAGAN, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Nasirabad, Dec. 1, 1882.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, on MONDAY, the 18th instant. Due notice will, however, be given by advertisement eight days before the meeting.

By order of the Comittee.
DAVID WATSON,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 2nd December, 1882.

### BORO GLYCERIDE.

THE new ANTISEPTIC, recently patented by Prof. Barff for preserving Milk and other articles of Food. Also said to be very serviceable in surgery. A sample shipment received.

Per ounce, 8 annas.
Per pound, Rs. 5.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES have attained the greatest success at various exhibitions including the international exhibitions of London, Dublin, Paris, Lyons, Vienna, Moscow, Naples, and Bremen. For particulars apply at 2, Churchgate-street, Bombay.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PAREL, QUADRILLE PARTIES—The season will commence on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 8 p. m., Madras time. Terms as usual.

INDIAN TOYS, INDIAN TOYS, INDIAN TOYS.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

PER Steamer ROME.—IVORITE 'XMAS CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, all latest novelties.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

PHOTO and MUSIC ALBUMS, Mechanical Toys, Scrap Album's, Pictures, and Fancy 'Xmas presents.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

FANCY SWEETS, BONBONS, RUSSIAN TORPEDOES, CHINA PRESERVERS.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

METHUEN'S White Salted Herrings, 6 pice each, are the best and cheapest Fish in the Market. Dry Red Herrings 1 anna each. Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI.

OYSTERS in shell, frozen in Ice, retains its natural juice, weight of block 6 or 8 doz. Oysters about 60 lbs. Pomfrets, Seer, &c., also packed in Ice. Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI.

ALLAHABAD Confectionery, Paris Novelties for Christmas Trees, Christmas & New Year's Cards, Cheap American Tin Toys. Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI.

PURE ground Coffee, Hill Teas, crystallized sugar No. 1, and every description of Provisions supplied for Ready-money by the Cash Stores, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mrs. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker, begs to inform her numerous customers that she has removed to No. 80, Meadow-street, next to Soundy & Co.

A PROFESSIONAL Gentleman (Bachelor) occupying pleasantly situated furnished BUNGALOW at Colaba, offers Board and Lodging to a gentleman of quiet and studious habits. Apply "B. C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a MOONSHI to teach Hindustani. Apply to "L. Balchen," Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, one GIG and two JOLLY-BOATS. Apply MONEY EXCHANGE, Apollo bunder.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 6.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.—J. NEUBERG.

WALER FOR SALE, trained Charger, very fast in harness and across country. Free from vice. Apply to BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE Co., Ld., Byculla.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS WINES.—Montilla, Malagasweet, Mauntain, Muscatel, Madeira, at Rs. 21 per dozen. BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply and erect Electric Bells in Bungalows and Offices. Prices from Rs. 15 upwards.—FRASER and MILLER, Carnac Iron Works.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MOUNT ABU. HOUSE FOR SALE.—'The Parsonage,' occupied last season by G. B. Reid, Esq., Bo. C.S., contains dining, sitting rooms, two bed and bath rooms, stables with out-houses; conveniently situated. For particulars Apply to CIVIL SURGEON, Ajmere.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON-BONS, TREE ORNAMENTS, BOXES, &c., at PEARSE'S, Apollo street.

## NOTICES.

### MELLINS PATENT FOOD.
FORMS A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR
MOTHER'S MILK.

It is also the best food for the prostrated digestion of Invalids.

Fresh supplies are constantly arriving and good condition guaranteed.

Per bottle, 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Per dozen, Rs. 10-8 and Re. 18.

KEMP & Co., Ld.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

GLOBES, Terrestrial & Celestial 6 inch to 18 inch.
FIELD GLASSES to Rs. 180.
TELESCOPES, Field and Target.
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
POCKE ANEROID BAROMETERS.
UNIVERSAL POCKET SUN DIALS.
COMPASSES, Pocket, Magnetic, and Prismatic.
THERMOMETERS.
RAIN GUAGES.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES.
SKETCH BOOKS & BLOCKS.
SKETCHING EASELS.
ETCHING MATERIALS COMPLETE.
DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBBS DESPATCH, CASH, & DEED BOXES.
STATIONERY CABINETS.
WRITING CASES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, & CARD CASES.
SPORTING AND POCKET KNIVES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND CASES.
FRITHS INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
WATERBURY AMERICAN CLOCKS.
GENTLEMENS CARPENTERS TOOLCHESTS Rs. 25, Rs. 32, Rs. 40.
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPH.
WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS.
OIL-PAINTINGS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
COPYING-INK-PENCILS.
MANIFOLD WRITERS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER-BOOKS, BIBLES.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES selling half price.
CIGAR CASES selling half price.
SUTTONS SEEDS selling half price.
GOLD PENS.
STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.
SILVER PENCIL CASES.
IVORY PEN and PENCIL CASES.
LETTER SCALES.
INKSTANDS.
COPYING, EMBOSSING, & EYELET PRESSES.
BALL PROGRAMMES, MEMOS., &c.
PLAYING-CARDS, ordinary pattern.
AMERICAN SQUEEZER, PLAYING-CARDS.
WHIST MARKERS.
CHESS & BACKGAMMON.
BEZIQUE BOXES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES
BILLIARD & POOL BALLS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
DRESSING-BAGS & CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK BASKETS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

IF Reuter's quotation be correct the rate of discount for 3 months' paper in London now stands at 3⅞ per cent., an advance of ⅜ per cent. and the same level as 4 months' bills. Consols have receded to 101⅛ ex-dividend, and French Rentes are ½ lower at 114½. Bar Silver is again quoted ⅛ lower at 50⅞d., but this quotation, we believe, was already known in some quarters yesterday, and even now we understand it is buyers' price, 51d. being still asked by sellers. Rupee paper is quoted ½ higher in Fours and ⅜ in Fours and-a-half.

In the Mincing Lane markets we note a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Plantation Coffee and 10s. per ton in Cocoanut Oil. Linseed is called unchanged, but for Bombay quality is called 1s. lower. Rapeseed is quiet at previous prices. Wheat is dull and lower.

Piece-Goods in Manchester continue dull, and in Liverpool the tendency of Cotton is in the same direction, the sales on Friday being 10,000, including 2,000 Surats, and to-day 7,000, including 800 bales Surats. In prices the only change is a reduction of 1-16d. in spot Americans, arrivals being apparently unchanged.

In New York on Friday ready Mid-Uplands receded from 10½ to 10 7-16 cents, but in Futures April shipment was quoted at 10·61 as against the previous day's rate of 10·42 cents for March. Allowing for the later month being more in favor this only signifies a rise of 4 or 5 points.

We subjoin the usual weekly figures. The Liverpool stock is increased by 20,000 bales, the takings for export and by the trade having been 81,000, as against imports of 101,000 bales. The visible supply, however, only shows an increase of 60,000, which in the face of the large week's receipts at the American ports, we are inclined to think must be a mistake. This though is a matter of comparitively secondary moment, the main point to which attention is now turned being the developement of the American crop. The receipts to date are now, it will be perceived, only 105,000 bales behind the year before last, so that a 6¾ million estimate may be accepted as moderate. Whether prices now discount an out-turn of that extent is another point, and one much more difficult to decide; but in any case we should say that whilst there is room for somewhat lower rates, there cannot be much hope of an important advance.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 254,000 | 215,000 | 217,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. | 97,000 | 38,000 | 98,000 |
| " " to Continent | 82,000 | 41,000 | 65,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 2,422,000 | 2,252,000 | 2,527,400 |
| " Exports to U.K. " | 799,000 | 654,700 | 877,600 |
| " " to Cont. " | 568,000 | 410,100 | 461,700 |
| " Stock in the ports | 788,000 | 984,000 | 903,000 |
| Saturday's receipts | 31,000 | 34,000 | 30,000 |

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

| | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,540,000 | 2,586,920 | 2,452,080 |
| Do. do. Surats | 485,000 | 295,120 | 227,490 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 505,000 | 435,240 | 440,790 |
| " London | 76,000 | 39,920 | 43,680 |
| American Afloat | 230,000 | 183,000 | 266,000 |
| East Indian " | 54,000 | 42,000 | 16,000 |
| | 865,000 | 700,160 | 766,470 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 5 15-16d. | 6 11-16d. | 6 [illegible] |
| Do. Fair Dhollera | 4d. | 4 11-16d. | 5[illegible] |
| Difference | 1 15-16d. | 2d. | 1 [illegible] |

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding a nominal[illegible]-16d. quotation for Bar Silver from home, St[illegible]y lower again ruled slightly steadier to-day, and [illegible]rling has banks are generally holding for the [illegible] to buy, the of 1-32d. per month. Sellers i[illegible] full difference however, do not appear inclined [illegible] the meantime, and only a small business [illegible]o pay any advance, [illegible] is accordingly being done. Ready rates we sti[illegible] call :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bill[illegible] on demand | .. | 1s. 7d. to 9-16d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | .. | 1s. 7½ | " |
| [illegible]o. 3 months' sig[illegible] | nt.. | 1s. 7 21-32d. | " |
| Credits, 3 " | .. | 1s 7 13-16d. | " |
| Francs, 3 " | .. | 2·08½ | " |

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 3-16 prem., for demand and ⅛ discount for 60 days sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not active, and we quote Fours, Rs. 99 13-16; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 106.

[illegible]HARES are quiet. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 785. Press Companies are unaltered except for an improvement of Rs. 2½ in Berars, [illegible] New Indian Spinning and Weaving Companies [illegible] somewhat irregular, but on the whole perhaps rather in favour of holders. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 15 lower at Rs. 2,750.

COTTON to-day has been distinctly weaker at a decline of Re. 1, and in some cases Rs. 2 per candy. Sellers have been more willing to do business, and all things considered a fair quantity has changed hands, chiefly in Omras and Broach.

SEEDS and WHEAT are not quotably altered.

FREIGHTS are steady at previous rates, but the enquiry cannot be called active.

PIECE-GOODS meet a moderate average demand without noticeable change in value.

COALS are somewhat steadier inasmuch as the more distant shipments are not offering at quite such low rates. A cargo of Nixon's Navigation has been placed for December January shipment at Rs. 17½ per ton.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am t | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7p.ct. | 785 |
| Bank of Bengal | 12,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 8·5 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 4 do. | 6.5nl |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | all | 3 do. | 1·2 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | 12½ | 3 12 | 97xd |

### LAND COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 9 | 2 |
| Mazagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,030 | 2,925 | Rs. 30 | 800 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | Rs. 13 | 245 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,425 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 350 | .. | 350 |
| Parell S. & W. Co. Ld. | 2,500 | 400 | 400 | 16 | 220xd. |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7½ | 136 |
| New issue | .. | 100 | 70 | .. | 100xd. |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 22½p.s | 540xd |
| AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | .. | Rs. 30 | 735 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 4,800 | 100 | 100 | .. | 40 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 990 |
| BudneiraM'fg.Co.,Ld. | 1,000 | .. | 500 | ... | 445 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 650 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 8·5 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nil | 475 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,136 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 745 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 550 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,050 |
| HydrabadSpinningCo. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,050 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Company | 900 | 500 | 250 | .. | 235 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 69[illegible] |
| Jewraz Bhailoo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,080 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 930 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 975 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 121 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p.s | 2,345 |
| Mahaluxshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 35 | 830 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 6 | 1320 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 p. s | 235 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 7 | 1,3 5 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 835 |
| [illegible]Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s | 915 |
| [illegible]tal | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 25 | 687½ |
| [illegible]ce of Wales [illegible]nning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 50 | 35 | 270 |
| [illegible]oon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,375xd |
| [illegible]apore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 6 | 1,360 |
| [illegible]derdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. [illegible] | 945 |
| [illegible]thern India | 500 | 500 | [illegible] | Rs. 20 | 560 |
| [illegible]toria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs.30 | 760 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 920 |

* For distribution.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal issued on the 28th November as compared with that for the 21st November :—

| | 21st Nov. | | | 14th Nov. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 33,11,781 | 4 | 4 | 33,11,756 | 4 | 4 |
| Treasury Balance | 2,34,25,329 | 2 | 8 | 2,17,84,314 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Deposits | 2,98,07,295 | 15 | 0 | 2,46,62,722 | 8 | 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 2,24,107 | 5 | 3 | 2,79,295 | 8 | 10 |
| Sundries | 12,10,300 | 7 | 9 | 12,78,794 | 4 | 9 |
| Rs... | 7,24,95,251 | 7 | 6 | 7,13,16,882 | 4 | 3 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 79,58,510 | 4 | 0 | 74,59,836 | 4 | 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 44,50,855 | 0 | 0 | 44,51,955 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities | 49,12,785 | 7 | 4 | 48,51,777 | 11 | 1 |
| Credits on do. | 55,55,262 | 4 | 2 | 50,85,381 | 12 | 7 |
| Bills Discounted | 2,52,87,027 | 14 | 6 | 2,37,93,161 | 15 | 9 |
| Balances withotherBanks | 4,37,514 | 10 | 1 | 5,51,508 | 2 | 11 |
| Bullion | 1,32,120 | 14 | 5 | 43,841 | 3 | 2 |
| Dead Stock | 12,00,548 | 7 | 6 | 12,00,007 | 14 | 4 |
| Stamps | 7,465 | 2 | 0 | 7,118 | 11 | 0 |
| Sundries | 4,94,418 | 8 | 10 | 4,93,975 | 14 | 9 |
| Cash at Head Office | 93,22,161 | 11 | 3 | 92,71,913 | 4 | 7 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,27,35,983 | 3 | 1 | 1,41,06,401 | 13 | 1 |
| Rs... | 7,24,95,251 | 7 | 2 | 7,13,16,882 | 11 | 3 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship MacMillan, 1,450 tons, Captain C. Grey, will sail to-day for Sandhead in ballast.

THE steamer Hilda, 1,135 tons, Captain J. Brigstock, sailed on the 2nd instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Rhodora, 1,763 tons, Captain W. Gamon, sailed on the 2nd instant for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed on the 2nd instant for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Helios, 1,248 tons, Captain A. Tercig, sailed on the 2nd instant for China, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain C. Hodder, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with original cargo from Liverpool carried in to the same cotton.

THE steamer California, 2,214 tons, Captain W. S. Young, sailed on the 2nd instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr. C. S. Cotwall, as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed on the 2nd instant for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE ship Sierra Parima, 1,518 tons, Captain J. T. Wishart, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,337 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE ship Fairlight, 1,548 tons, Captain C. S. Kendall, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from New York, (30th July), with a cargo of 55,000 boxes kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE I. G. steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain E. Bishop, sailed on the 2nd instant for Kurrachee, with two soldiers, of the Gloucester, one warrant officer, one woman and three children, one follower, of the Ord. Dept.; four followers of the Commissariat Dept.; and one follower, of the Med. Dept.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 939 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Raseed bin Mahomed, 13 deck, 35 syces, and 93 horses.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. May, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Col Pullan, Mr. G. Mc. C. Harrison, Col. Innes, Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Gilhouby and 73 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Oriental (s) | Britten | Bussorah, Nov. 18. |
| | Fairlight | Kendall | New York, July 30. |
| | Sierra Parima | Wishart | Liverpool, Sept. 3. |
| | Amoor(s) | Baker | Calcutta, Nov. 15. |
| 3 | Gwalior (s) | DeBorne | Shanghai, Nov. 9. |
| | Red Sea (s) | Baker | Jeddah, Nov. 10. |
| | Swardsman (s) | Baker | Zanzibar, Nov. 18. |
| | Pandora (s) | Sturli | Hongkong, Nov. 7. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Cochin (s) | Napolione | Marseilles. |
| | I. G. P. Stewart(s). | Bishop | Kurrachee. |
| | California (s) | Young | Liverpool. |
| | Punjaub (s) | Clark | Zanzibar. |
| | Pehlwan (s) | Nacoda | Bhownuggur. |
| | Hilda (s) | Brigstock | Kurrachee. |
| | Rhodora (s) | Gamom | Marseilles. |
| | Helios (s) | Tecy | China. |
| 3 | Euphrates(s) | May | Kurrachee. |
| | Bretton Hall (s) | Hodder | Kurrachee. |

The ship MacMillan, Grey, to Sandhead, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Australia, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Anerley (s) | Strachan | Tellicherry, Nov. 20. |
| | Star of Italy | Shaw | London, Aug. 23. |
| | Carbet Castle | Davies | London, Aug. 12. |
| 29 | Jumna | Ferry | Liverpool, Aug. 11. |
| | Dundrennan | McNeah | Liverpool, Aug. 22. |
| | City of Lucknow | Watson | Liverpool, Aug. 30. |

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28.—Steamers Maharani, Assyria, Calcutta and Peshwa.

Nov. 29.—Steamers Aglaja, Bassein, Reliance, Medina and India. Ship Baron Balantyre,

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | El Dorado (s) | ...... | Calcutta. |
| | Shannon (s) | ...... | London. |
| | Chindwara (s) | ...... | Calcutta. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham (s)—100 cases whiskey, Muncherjee Bazonjee; 51 cases gingerwine, 29 cases whiskey and 22 cases rum, Manec jee Bhicajee; 20 barrels tar, Tyebjee; Adamjee; 4 packages provisions, W. J. Essai.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bretton Hall (s)—15 cases slates, Byramjee Shapooree. Clan Gradon (s)—25 cases slates, Mahamedaily Goolam Hoosein; 107 boxes bar soap, John S. Elmore and Co.; 30 cases slates, Jamasjee and Co.; 125 barrels green copperas, Adomjee Bhoyjee; 25 cases slates, Abdool C. Alahomedally; 25 cases slates, Cadurbhoy Tyebjee; 18 casks paints of sorts, Little Steuart and Co; 10 boxes tin plates, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 10 packages glass and earthenware, Hajee Sewjee; 75 kegs zinc paint and 12 packages dry white lead, Ebramjee Essoojee.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—15 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co. Pekin (s)—20 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co. Gwalior (s)—22 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co. Hughenden (s)—5 cases still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co. Hartlepool (s)—20 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co. Clan Macleod (s)—20 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co. Mirzapore (s)—25 cases oilman stores and 10 cases medicines other sorts, Jooma Sacoor. Rome (s)—323 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co; 200 boxes candles, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla; 24 packages papers, A. M. Shurufally; 1,000 barrels cement, Edward Bates and Co. Adawa (s)—10 cases biscuits, Warden and Co. Sudej (s)—10 bottles quick si ver, Antoba Yeshwant,

FROM VENICE.

Venetia (s)—12 cases beads, John S. Elmore and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China (s) 20 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Clan Ranald (s)—45 cwts coir yarn and 250 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 320 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 35 bales wool, Merally Canjee; 59 bales cotton Oomersey Nagsey and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Bride of Lorne,—500 tonsold iron, Ritchie steuart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Iris (s)—30,000 cwts. wheat,—Ralli Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Wistow Hall (s)—40 bales skins, Farnham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lancaster (s)—6,999 cwts. poppyseed, E. spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hampshire (s)—1,890 cwts. rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co. Knight of the Bath (s)—4,0 0⅟ cwts, gingelyseed,7,998 cwts. linseed, and 2,600, cwts. poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—300 cwts. horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co. Rhodora (s)—900½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang Mair and Co; 1,200 cwts. wheat and 900 cwts. gingellyseed, L. Singer and Co; 270 cwts. ginellyseed, P. Chrystal and Co. Clan Graham (s)—2,000 cwts. wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Plainmiller (s)—2 cases Cochineal, Quan Lun Eao; 2 cases rosa oil, Manjee Bhimjee; 25 bales cotton, Tyeb Hajee Joonus; 91 bales twist, A. Rungildass; 100 cwts. raisin, and 400 cwts. ooplats, Cuma Ramjee. Rome (s)—1 cwt. ivory, Currimbhoy Ebram; 19 cwts. sharkfins and fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 cwts. Sharkfins and fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Khimajee; 40 cwts. raisins, M. Cassum; 50 cwts onions, Hussan Balun; 57 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 5 bales twist, Hajee Essac Elias; 3 cwts. Cambay stone, A.C. Esmaljee; 15 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co.; 7 chests opium, S. N. Postwala; 264 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 68 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 51 chests opium, Tata and Co; 15 chests opium, Jawan mull Samirmull; 37½ cwts. raisins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rome (s)—22½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium, M. D. Ezekeel; 26 chest opium, S. Abraham; 86½ chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 chests opium, Gulraj Juggonath; 8 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4 chests opium, A. A. Moses; 37 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 6 chests opium, M. D. Ezekeel; 193 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 47 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 52 chests opium, Binodiram Balchund; 29 chests opim, Dowlutram Dwarkabux; 7½ chests opium, Jawarmull Shamimull.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st December, 1882.

*Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·823 |
| Temperature of the Air | 79·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 73·6 |
| Dew Point | 71·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·774 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 0·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.) | 83·7 |
| Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m. | 71·0 |
| General Direction of Wind* | SSW, NW, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 236 |

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

### HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion.

268-82—Tobin and R.—Hajee Saboo Sudick and others vs E. C. K. Ollivant—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

487-79—Macfarlane and E.—Motivow and others vs Cassiba.—Jefferson B. and D.—Part heard.

36-81—Smith and F.—Moolibai vs. J. H. Grant—Crawford and B.

512-80—Cleveland L. and N.—Kessowjee Jadowjee vs Vussonjee Hurridas and others.—M. and B., and B and B.

562-80—Cleveland L. and N.—Kessowjee Jadowjee and another vs Vussonjee Hurridass and others—M. and B., and B. and B.

350-81—M. M. Munshi—Odhowjee Hurjeewan and another vs Lukhman Jetha and others—Crawford and B.

359-80—Pestonjee K.—Buchoobai and others vs Cooverbai and others—Shapurjee and T.

479-81—Balkrishna and B.—Tikaram Baldeo vs Devi Puran —Nanu and H.

222 81—Tyabjee and D.—Balmookund Dolutram vs Chaitram Kaliram and others—In person.

474-81—Pestonjee K.—Vussuntram Bhicaridass vs Lalla Motiram and another—Khunderao M.

471-81—Balkrushna and B.—Samuldas Nursidass vs Tapidass Vurujdass and another—Shapurjee and T., and P. and W.

32-82—Tyabjee and D.—Moolchund Runsordass vs Chotalal Hurlochund—Smith and F.

547-80—Jefferson B. and D.—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Anundrao Succaram and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

180-82—Tyabjee and D.—Ardeshir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others—In person—Part heard.

439-81—Skipsey and W.—J. Carvalho vs L. A. Walkins and others—Tyabjee and D.

256-81—Janardhen and H. (for paupers)—Purshotum Morarjee and another vs Lalvow.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act. X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed and another claimants regarding the property known as Jackaria's bunder at Sewree—Payne and G., for 1st claimant.

494-81—Tyabjee and D.—Jeyshunker Mahadeo vs Munglee and another—R. Skipsey.

677-79—Tobin and R.—(for pauper)—Dayaram Ramdass vs Jeykissondass Purshotumdass—Pestonjee K.

26-82—Prescot and W—A. Buchanan and others vs Ebrahim Latiff.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs Vulubdass Hurgewan and others—C. and B., P. K. and in person.

9-82—J. C. Cama—Heeriee Vussonjee and another vs Vadilal Sakurchund and orthers—C. and B., P. K., and in person.

228-82—Tyabjee and D.—Balla Dewchund vs Roopchund Oodeychund and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT).

For Judgment.

344-81—Hore C. and B.—P. S. de Souza vs S. de Esperance and others—Craigie L. and O., Prescot and W.

Such of the following Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over, and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

365-82—Ardesir and H.—Motilal Hurgowandass vs Kesserbai and another—Khunderao M.

366-82—Payne and G.—Mooljee Dayal vs Lilladhur Kessowjee—Janardhen and H.

368-82—Khunderao M.—Manockchund Tusidass vs Mohunlal Becherdass and others—H. Bicknell.

369-82—Crawford and B.—Fatmabai vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Macfarlane and E., and Tyabjee and D.

370-82—Muljee and B.—Jeevavow vs Vussonjee Jewr j—Shapurjee and T.

372-82—Chalk and W.—L. Singer vs Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan—J. C. Cama Defended.

373-82—Macfarlane and E.—Goculdass Dewjee vs Hormusjee Nusservanjee Tariwala and another—J. C. Cama.

Long Causes.

371-81—Tyabjee and D—Gordhundass Walljee vs Ruttonsey Walljee—Shamrao and P.

205-81—M. H. Khan, (for pauper)—Fatima Sultan Begum vs Nanibai and others In person.

5-82—Moreshwar L.—Goolbai vs Begabai and others—In person.

19-82—Shamrao P. Sokar Bapuji vs Sadakrashna.

336-81—Tyabjee and D.—Jumnadass Pitamberdass vs Thucker Goculdass Karamsey—Hore C. and B.

365-80—Tyabjee and D.—Moola Mahomed Hoosen vs Aishabai and another—M. H. Khan and J. C. Cama.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Watson, Major, Comdt., Colaba Depôt, from leave, from Kurrachee.

Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N.I., from leave, from Kurrachee.

French, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 1.

Madeclife, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 2.

Dudley, Surg.-Major, on leave, from, Poona,

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Bainbridge, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Satara.

Lester, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Tanna.

Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N.I., from leave, to Baroda.

Heaviside, Major, R.E., from leave, to Fyzabad.

Christopher, Captain, Staff Corp, on duty, to Allahabad,

Grant, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Fyzabad.

DECEMBER 3.

Stevenson, Captain, 19th Bombay N.I., from leave, to Malegaum.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay December 4.

C. and E. Companies will parade for Company drill at the Oval near the Band stand at 6. 30, a. m., (Bombay time) on Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's until further orders.

E. Company will parade at the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5. p.m. until further orders.

Members of other companies are requested to attend for drill at the above places.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, 1st December.

With the sanction of Govt. the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major H. B. Lawrence, 2nd Btn. Royal Lancaster Regt., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., Northern Divn., vice Capt. Elliott, transferred to the Quetta Dist.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. E. Strong, S.C., 2nd in comd. 20th N.I. to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Iredell, on furlough, or until further orders.

30th Regt. N. I.—Lieut M. B. Salmon, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr. Mr. to be Qr. Mr.

Mount Abu Sanitarium.—Surg. Major C. White to officiate in medl charge *vice* Surg. Major Watling, proceeded to England on medl. certificate.

Lieut.-Col. N. J. Doig, S. C., is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned medical officer, A. M. D., is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle :—Bgde Surg. A. F. Bradshaw.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified :—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Doig, S. C. 24th Nov; Major H. French, S. C., 26th Nov; Major William Scott, S. C., Joint Administrator-Genl, 30th Nov; Capt. F. Stevenson, S. C. (Wing Officer 19th N. I.) 23rd Nov; Capt. C. E. Yates, S. C. (Political Asst. Rajputana) 24th Nov; Lieut. A. M. Monteith, S. C. (Squad. Officer 1st Lancers) 16th Nov; Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly, S. C. (Adjt. 28th N. I.) 23rd Nov; Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, S. C. (Adjt. 3rd Light Cavy, 23rd Nov; Heny Lieut. W. Wood, P. W. D., 29th Oct.; and Surg.-Major P. W. Cockell, I. M. D., in medl. charge 3rd N. L. I., 30th Nov.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave: East Yorkshire Regt.—(2nd Bat) Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hallowes to Mahableshwar, from 20th Oct. to 15th Nov, on private affairs, Lancaster Fusiliers (2nd Bn.)—Major W. Glencross, to remain in England from 1st Nov. to 15th Dec., on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Royal Artillery.—Capt. E. Vaughan Hughes, F. Baty. 2nd Bgde., for six months, on medl. certificate Capt. and Adjt. E. C. Trollope, R. A., Bo. Dist., for three months on urgent affairs.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEYLAND—November 30, at Gunnesh Khind, the wife of Major A. R. Heyland, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEMARE—DRIVER—December 2, at all Saints Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stead, Richard son of Richard LeMare, Esq., of Manchester, to Ophelia (Lil), daughter of John Bailey Driver, Esq., of Manchester.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LE MESURIER—November 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. G. Le Mesurier, of a son.

PUDAN—November 21, at Multan, the wife of T. G. Pudan, of a son.

WOOD—November 28, at Serampore, the wife of Henry Wood, Audit Dept. E. I. Ry., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HASTINGS—MACPHERSON—November 27, at Rawul Pindi, Charles Godolphin, second son of the late Hon'ble and Rev. Richard Godolphin Hastings, to Margaret Logie, daughter of the late Major-General Sir James Macpherson, K.C.B.

HEMSWORTH—RATH—November 25, at Bangalore, Daniel Hemsworth, Pt. Conductor Ordnance Department, to Frances, daughter of Lieut. F. Clark, late of the Ordnance Department.

DEATH.

FARWELL—November 2[illegible], at Madras, after a long illness, the wife of Major Farwell, Staff Pay Master, 1st Essex Regiment.

FOX—November 25, at Bangalore, Lieut. John Fox, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 69 years.

MAHON—November 28, at Lahore, John Mahon (late 79th Highlanders), Manager, Central Jail Press, aged 41 years.

MOFFATT—November 27, at Cawnpore, Alexander Chisholm Moffat, Accountant, E. I. Railway, aged 44 years.

WARMINGTON—November 26, at Lahore, Edward, infant son of Henry and Louise Warmington, aged 10 months.

GAIETY THEATRE.
DAVE CARSON........LESSEE & RESPONSIBLE MANAGER.
SEASON 1883.
MR. CARSON.
INDIA'S OWN ENTREPRENEUR
For the past 21 years,
has the honour to announce that
MISS LOUISE POMEROY,
THE GIFTED SHAKESPEARIAN AND POETIC ARTISTE
will shortly appear supported by
MR. J. DEWHURST
AND
THE GREAT POMEROY DRAMATIC COMBINATION
No subscription required.
NO NOVICES AND NO LITIGATION.

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# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1882.

THE second of Dr. Blaney's series of lectures on the inexhaustible theme of the drainage of Bombay is able and instructive, and is a decided improvement upon the first. The statements put forward may be accepted as fairly accurate, even where we may hesitate to accept the somewhat sweeping conclusions he deduces from them. The public at large, as well as the Municipality, will be benefited by having the facts connected with the new scheme summarised in a popular form, and submitted anew for discussion while the works are in progress. Still we cannot acquiesce in the idea which evidently underlies Dr. Blaney's papers, that nothing has as yet been definitively settled, and that we are as free now to decide whether there is to be a new drainage system in Bombay as was the Corporation when it voted, not without diffidence, the scheme submitted to it under the avowed and earnest patronage of Sir Richard Temple. At that time there were men on the Corporation who asked for more light before taking an irrevocable step, who suggested that information should be obtained as to the means resorted to in other great cities situated in warm climates for the removal of sewage matter. How is the city of Algiers drained? What was the effect of substituting sewers in Lisbon for the open drains which formerly existed there? Did the covering in of the foul open ditches of New Orleans which was the great achievement of "Beast Butler" during his governorship of that city prove an unmixed blessing, getting rid of yellow fever without substituting some other deadly disease, the product of close sewers? What was the actual effect of the newly constructed system of sewers in Calcutta? It was pointed out that by a disquieting coincidence the completion of that system was synchronous with a rise in the death-rate of the city, and the increased mortality was unquestionably attributed to fever. The assertion was made, however, that the new sewers had nothing to do with the enhanced death-rate, and no serious investigation of the phenomenon was undertaken. None of these suggested inquiries were made; those who asked for them were not in the majority; they were regarded as over-cautious, if not perverse; and the majority of the Corporation, yielding to the influence brought to bear, voted the new scheme *en bloc*. Dr. Blaney himself, if not among the convinced, was certainly among those who allowed themselves to be silenced. He busied himself in carrying out, as Chairman of the Town Council, the scheme sanctioned by the Corporation. He is now no longer Chairman, and he gives a new course to the doubts which he at one time appeared to have stifled. We do not object. We do not refer to the part which he took in giving effect to the vote of the Corporation through any desire to taunt him with inconsistency, but simply to point out how late in the day it is for him, or any other member of the Municipality, most of whose members are personally committed to the new drainage scheme, to endeavour to re-open the whole question. We have to deal with a state of things created by the action of the Corporation and of the Town Council of which Dr. Blaney himself was part.

Read with this caveat, Dr. Blaney's second lecture will be found suggestive and useful. The lecturer first deals with the financial aspect of the scheme, and he shows that the total expenditure involved will be something very heavy indeed. If we take his figures the capital required to set everything going will be a crore and thirty lakhs. But as he includes in this amount the cost of a new water-supply from the Ewor basin—sixty lakhs—we may put down at seventy or eighty lakhs his estimate of the new sewerage system properly so called. The annual cost of a staff of inspectors, whose function it will be to visit every house in the town at least once a day to see that everything is in good order, he sets down at Rs. 60,000, and disinfectants at Rs. 10,000. This will give an annual outlay for working the system of Rs. 70,000, plus the interest on seventy lakhs, or one crore and thirty lakhs, as the case may be. "*Les grand chiffres n'effraient plus*;" otherwise these magnificent totals might stagger the simple-minded rate-payer. We would take exception to the proposal made by the Municipal Commissioner and accepted by the majority of the Town Council, as well as by Dr. Blaney in this lecture, that the whole cost of making the necessary house connections with the new drains should be borne by the Municipality. The outlay under this head is set down at from twenty to twenty-five lakhs. We do not see why the owners of house-property are to be made a present by the community of pipes and fittings, which are as essential to the habitability of their houses as doors and windows. They have always hitherto provided appliances of the sort, however badly designed or inefficient, at their own expense. Seeing that the new system is to be forced upon them, there might be fair ground for saving them the cost of fitting up the new apparatus. The Municipality might fairly undertake this work, and thereby confer a benefit upon each householder. But it is another matter to make every landlord a present of costly fittings which will add to the intrinsic value of his property. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will approach the consideration of this question in a judicial spirit, and beware how they create a precedent which may have very embarrassing consequences hereafter. The burden of supplying the necessary pipes, &c., to each house will be comparatively light on each householder, while the total falling on the Municipality would be very heavy indeed. A large saving may be effected in this item, which helps to bring up the sum required for the completion of the sewerage system to such a formidable figure. Will it be possible to dispense, at least for some years to come, with a new water-supply, from Ewor or elsewhere? Dr. Blaney's estimate of the quantity of water that will be needed appears to be too high, but it must be admitted that a large quantity will in any case be indispensable. It is impossible to say beforehand whether the ground water can be used for flushing closets and drains. The water of tanks and wells might doubtless be used for the purpose. The Municipal authorities are now examining into the condition and levels of the ground water. The discharge of vast quantities of Vehar and Tulsi water daily into the city, without increased appliances, in the shape of drains and pumping apparatus, for the removal of the waste water, has increased the dampness of low-lying portions of the island. The subsoil is water-logged, and can only be set right again by more drains, forming portion of the drainage circulating system. The drains have been partly provided by the new scheme, and more powerful pumping apparatus has been erected, and will soon begin working. If the waste water can be turned to account to supplement the supply available from disused tanks and wells, we may be able to do without the Ewor water-supply for some years to come. But if Mr. Bapty's suggestion prove feasible, we must resign ourselves to the necessity of creating a new system of water-pipes within the city itself for this special service. It would be impossible to turn on this cleansing water of doubtful quality through the existing pipes which convey drinking water. And if we have a separate system of pipes for this second-class water, would it not be possible to supplement any deficiencies in the supply by water from the surrounding sea?

A strong point is made by the lecturer in reference to the death-rate of the district of Phunnuswaree, which is nearly parallel to the Queen's-road. He shows that the population of twenty-three thousand of this almost undrained district has a rate of mortality of only 18 per 1000, while other localities which are scientifically drained have a death-rate of from 30 to 40 per thousand. In Phunnuswaree the drainage, such as it is, consists of open channels for the removal of the sewage, the said open drains being ill-constructed and in bad repair. The distinctive feature of the Phunnuswaree sewerage system is that air and sunlight have free access to the sewers, and consequently any sewer-gas that is formed is at once oxydised and rendered inert. The district, however, is known to be predisposed to cholera, which must be set down to the *per contra*. It may be taken for granted that bad open drains are less dangerous to health than bad underground drains. Dr. Blaney gives a list of districts to show the different rates of mortality prevailing. The "Market" district, which has underground drainage solely, is very healthy, having a death-rate of only 21 per 1000. Inferences from statistics of mortality may, however, easily mislead if they be not very carefully drawn. The death-rate in the north section of the Fort last year was 22 per 1000 only, while no one, and certainly not Dr. Blaney, imagines that part of the Fort to be healthy. The death-rate in the Fort South is still more deceptive, being only 5 per 1000. The reason for this is simply that people who live in the Fort, which is a business quarter, for the most part leave it when they fall ill, and especially when the illness is likely to prove fatal. Another important factor influencing the local rates of mortality is the periodical immigration and emigration of adults. Dr. Blaney is very off-hand in setting aside disturbing elements when they make against the statistical basis of his arguments. For instance, he imagines that he has quite disposed of our objection to the figures which he adduces as to the mortality during the period of Dr. Hewlett's administration of the Health Department, when he states that he took the total amount of the diminution in the population of the city between 1865 and 1872, and divided it *pro rata* amongst the intervening years. It does not appear that he made any allowance whatever for the increase which unquestionably took place during the years of inflation previous to 1865. But setting that aside, what reason is there to suppose that when the grand crash came, the immense floating population which had been attracted to the city by the abundant employment consequent on the cotton mania remained in Bombay to starve when that employment ceased? From the necessities of the case, the unemployed multitude must have cleared out for the districts at once. It is a pure supposition that the two hundred thousand souls in question withdrew from the city in equal instalments during a period of seven years. Yet we see what a portentous superstructure the lecturer essayed to build upon that supposition, baseless and idle as it is. We must be wary in accepting as conclusive arguments which derive a great deal of their plausibility from an array of statistics not always deserving the implicit confidence Dr. Blaney reposes on them.

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THE opposition to the Closure has spent itself in ineffectual resistance, and as the imposition of coercion in Dublin has not apparently ruptured the Ministerial understanding with the Parnellites, the anticipated prolongation of the autumn session has been avoided. The dual session of 1882 was finally prorogued on Saturday afternoon, and in another column will be found the Royal Message with which Ministers dismissed the wearied legislators The Queen's Speech appears to have been remarkably brief for Mr. Gladstone's composition, though it is quite as vague and indecisive as these valedictory messages usually are. The Ministry could this year afford to be brief. Their parliamentary accomplishments have not been great, but the necessity for laboured apologies has been obviated by their achievements abroad. The Royal utterances have thrown no light whatever on the Egyptian policy of the Government. Doubtless the Cabinet would find it difficult to define accurately their intentions with regard to Egypt, and, it must be confessed, there are no reasons why they should commit themselves to a policy, since the irresolution of their opponents permits them to retain a complete liberty of action. It is significant of the utter disorganisation of the Conservative party that they have been absolutely unable to decide upon any plan for challenging the Egyptian policy of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote's feeble resolution expired after the first statement from Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bourke's motion censuring the handing over of Arabi Pasha to the Egyptian authorities, which was said by a London correspondent to "meet with general approval," has never since been heard of. Lord Randolph Churchill has evidently been disappointed at the isolation in which he found himself during the Closure debates, while the interpellations of Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and others of that school have exhibited the disorder of the Opposition in all its nakedness. The collapse of the Opposition is a positive misfortune, for it leaves the Cabinet practically despotic rulers of the Empire. It is for this reason that Ministers have been able to dismiss Parliament without enlightening the country with respect to their plans for the reorganisation of Egypt. The string of platitudes, which constitute the paragraphs devoted to the subject in the Queen's Speech, might have been uttered at any time previously, and may be equally applicable two months hence, when Parliament re-assembles, as they are now. We have a graceful reference to the services of the troops, both British and Indian, and then a few diplomatic "nothings" about International Treaties, existing firmans, the happiness of the Egyptian people, the development of their institutions, and the preservation of the tranquillity of the East. These may mean anything or nothing, and really impose no obligation whatever on the actions of the Government. It is quite clear from all this that confidence in Mr. Gladstone is still the basis of the Liberal creed, and the country gives the Opposition no encouragement to question their devotion.

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BEFORE the Parliamentary Recess is a day old there are the usual autumnal reports of Ministerial re-arrangements. Mr. Gladstone has been about to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer at any time since he came into power, and every Liberal statesmen has in turn been proposed for that exalted office. The London correspondent of the Allahabad paper telegraphs that the Marquis of Hartington is about to leave the India Office for the Exchequer. We do not know what truth there may be in this statement (probably not much), but that such an appointment should have been suggested is a remarkable commentary on the depreciatory remarks which have been made in some quarters of Conservatism with respect to the India Secretary. There has all along been a strong determination in that section of the Tories, whom Mr. Bright designated as the "baser sort," to "write down" the noble Marquis. It is generally understood that this antagonism to Lord Hartington emanates from "society." His Lordship is the proximate head of a great house, he bears himself with a good share of aristocratic hauteur, he has all the habits and tastes of the "Upper Ten," and loves horses and pleasure with a zest generally supposed to appertain exclusively to High Toryism. That he should associate himself so heartily with "low Radicals" has irritated the snobs whose views are represented in such papers as *Vanity Fair*. In order to find an explanation for a supposed incongruity, it has been the fashion to describe the Marquis as incompetent and indolent, and the mere mouthpiece of others cleverer than himself. It hardly requires to recall the laborious toil of leading the Liberal party during the days of protracted and disheartening opposition, the "conquest of Lancashire" at the general election, and the excellent service rendered to the Government during the present Parliament to refute these allegations. His liberal views, and the bluntness with which he has "smashed and pulverised" some of the self-appointed representatives of "good society," will account for the personal hostility which these individuals have exhibited towards Lord Hartington. That he should now be suggested for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, the most important after the Premiership, and the most onerous, of Cabinet appointments, shows that his colleagues are still confident of his capacity, and that he remains, after Mr. Gladstone, the chief man of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, if not in the country. About his departure from the India Office. It was generally understood that Mr. Childers was "reading up" for the Chancellorship, but the prominence into which the War Office has been brought this year may tempt him to remain in Pall Mall. The Radicals have always looked to Mr. Fawcett (who, unhappily, is now in a critical condition) as the coming Secretary for India, but if this office alone is to be vacated it would be impossible to pass over the claims of Sir Charles Dilke for a seat in the Cabinet. But the intelligence to hand does not bear sufficient evidence of authenticity to warrant further speculation on this extensive subject.

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ORDERS have, we learn, been issued for the construction, immediately, of a building for the Government Central Printing Press. It is to be erected on the vacant plot of land lying to the south of the Secretariat. This will certainly be an improvement on the agglomeration of huts in Church-lane in which the Press is now accommodated, and there can, we think, be little doubt that if the present site of the Press buildings be sold, it will realize a very substantial sum of money—enough, in all probability, to meet the cost of the new structure.

## DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON left Bombay on Saturday afternoon last by the May Frere on tour to Goa and other places. His Excellency arrived at the Apollo-bunder at 4-30 p.m., and was met by Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., Captain Dean, Captain the Hon'ble Fitzroy Somerset, and Captain Shaik Cassum, Aides-de-camp, and Dr. Findlay, Surgeon. Soon afterwards, accompanied by Mr. Crawford, Captain Dean, and Dr. Findlay, His Excellency left in a barge for the steamer. Scarlet cloth had been laid at the head of the landing-place. The attendance of a guard of honour and of heads of Departments was dispensed with, but a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion.

## THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

As will be seen from a telegram in another column, the Archbishop of Canterbury died yesterday morning. His Grace had been dangerously ill for some time from bronchitis. From the outset fears were entertained concerning his safety, but he rallied a few weeks ago, and it then became a possibility that he might recover. A relapse ensued, however, and his illness has now terminated fatally. As Primate Dr. Tait occupied an unique position among ecclesiastical and political parties. His catholicity enabled him to retain the confidence of all parties in the Church at a time when the antagonism of the various sects reached an extremity previously unknown in the history of Anglican discord. Although in politics Dr. Tait was a Liberal, he owed his appointment to the Primacy to Lord Beaconsfield. It is not often that a Prime Minister is called on to make an appointment to the chair of Canterbury, and it was in this respect a remarkable circumstance that a Conservative Premier should have nominated a Liberal bishop. A few extreme Tories did grumble, but Mr. Disraeli's selection met with practically universal approval. The late Archbishop was also favourably disposed towards Dissenting bodies, and on the occasion of the Sunday School Jubilee he joined heartily with the Non-conformist churches celebrating the festival. The following facts concerning his life are taken from *Men of the Time*:—The most Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, was the youngest son of the late Craufurd Tait, Esq., a Scotch attorney, or Writer to the Signet, of Harvieston, co. Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session. He was born in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811, was educated at the High [illegible] and at the Academy of Edinburgh, unde[illegible] deacon Williams; went in 1827 to the U[illegible] at Glasgow, where he attended the lecture[illegible] late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. B[illegible] was elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner o[illegible] foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of [illegible] became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as College tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman, for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for, and personal attachment to, those who held those peculiar views. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1838, to succeed the late Sir D. K. Sandford in the Greek chair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, brother of the late Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the then Bishop of Oxford. (She died Dec. 1, 1878.) A severe illness occasioned by over-exertion in his arduous post at Rugby, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's Government, in April, 1850, the deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, this could be no post of indolent retirement. He originated, and generally conducted himself, an additional pulpit-service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labour in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman, and was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commission. The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special Act of Parliament in Aug., 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the succesful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. On the death of the late Dr. Langley, in 1868, Dr. Tait was appointed his successor in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D., in 1869. Dr. Tait presided over the Pan-Anglican Synod held at Lambeth in 1867, the Church Congress at Croydon in 1877, and the Conference of Anglican Bishops at Lambeth in 1878. He wrote two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," with remarks on the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," published in 1861; the "Word of God and the Ground of Faith," in 1863; "Charge to the Clergy," in 1866; "Some Thoughts on the Duties of the Church of England," a charge to his clergy, 1876; and contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*.

## CAPSIZING OF AN ORIENT LINE STEAMER.

THE Australian mail-steamer which arrived in Bombay yesterday brings intelligence of the capsizing of the Orient steamer Austral in Sydney Central Harbour. The vessel, it appears, was coaling, and the coal being thrown in on one side caused her to overturn and sink immediately. The purser and three of the crew were drowned. The Austral now lies at the bottom of the Central Harbour, her main deck being two feet under water. She is a magnificent steamer of over 6,000 tons, and was built quite recently.

## THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(BY OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.

So thought nine-and-twenty sportsmen who found their nags at Parla the other morning, as well as another sportsman who didn't, and had either to follow afoot or unyoke one of the drag horses, which latter, however, he didn't do. The first cover drawn was that on the west side of the railway line between the dhurmsallah and Parla village opposite the large culvert. Before the hounds had been in cover two minutes it could be seen that a varmint was on foot, and in two minutes more the hounds opened and went away for Parla village. There was too much water and too many holes to admit of the field following them straight, and a détour had to be made by the left. Some of us, too eager to go round corners, tried to cut them, and half-a-dozen nearly stuck fast in swampy ground, while some had differences of opinion with their horses at a wet nullah, and one or two sportsmen could be seen making long necks over their horses' heads, although none, we think, came down. By the time the field got round to Parla village the hounds had got a check, but they recovered immediately after, and the jack was then viewed with the leading hounds close on to him. Turning sharp left, however, in the village, the varmint got shelter in a rick-yard, and it was some five minutes before he broke. When he did so he crossed the railway, and the field had to dismount to get through the low stone-built culvert; and when they reached the other side the hounds were found at fault, and, on some open paddy land, we had one of those pretty pieces of puzzling out that is worth going all the way to see. Every hound with his nose down, the pack spreading out and left entirely to themselves, they picked up the scent beautifully, and away we went again, and it looked as if we are to have a lovely run, for we were heading straight for the mango tope, and there are three miles of fine open country to be crossed before we reach it. But the jack is no good, or he has breakfasted too well, for the hounds run into him on the open before we reach the Tulsi main, and a slow fifteen minutes from the find is all we get.

This makes it a quarter past six, and the Master trots quietly back to Parla, and throws the hounds into the cover between the village and the southern side of Chackla. After a little patient drawing a find is made, and away we go due east. And after a little time the pace begins to warm, and before we get to Chackla Hill, over the southern brow of which the line goes, the rutty ground has placed the hounds well clear of the field, and every one can ride his hardest now without risk of doing damage. On the other side of the hill a check of a minute or two occurs, and lets the tailing ones up, when the line is recovered again, and away we go once more right in the sun's eye. Across the Tulsi main skirting the southern edge of the black-thorn cover, which some of us think Master Jack is bound for, the line bears more to the right, and we come on that wide open rutty melon ground which lies between Killeena tank and the Vehar Waste Water. We are taken almost across this extensive maidan, when the line turns sharp right, and Master Jack is viewed about thirty yards ahead of the leading hounds. Gradually but surely the distance is lessened, and those in the first flight sit down and let their horses have their heads, and we have a kill in the open about a mile behind Killeena Church after a rattling good eighteen minutes. The line throughout gave a very pretty hunting run, and the finish landing us near home made it a short morning. One or two empty saddles were seen in the course of the run, but nothing serious occurred; and though as we were riding home one sportsman in boots and breeches was found afoot, he turned out to be the gentleman who had come to the meet without his horse, who, nothing daunted, had been there as well as he could be.

## ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

### SAINT ANDREW'S MEDAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday last the golfing members of the Gymkhana played their annual match for the St. Andrew's medal; and it was won by Mr. Patrick Chrystal with the total of 121 for the two rounds of twelve holes. Mr. Gardner came next with 122, then Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Roberts with 123, and Mr. Hitch and Mr Lang with 125. There was a handicap in connection with the medal, and the first prize for this also was won by Mr. Chrystal. The second and third prizes were tied for, and on the tie being played off on Saturday morning, the second prize fell to Mr. Lang, and the third to Mr. Monteath. The score lists are appended.

On the first day Wales stood best for the medal, and England for the handicap; but the patron saint of Scotland came to the rescue on his own special morning, and placed Scotia at the top for both medal and handicap. Two of the best players were absent, one having gone to Poona and the other to Madras; there were, however, 21 entries—a larger field than usual. The lowest single round was 58, being lower also than the lowest of last year's match. Our enthusiastic junior carried everything before him the first day, but the fascination of his favourite hazard proved too enticing the second day, and helped to add ten points to his first day's score. The English mail coming in on St. Andrew's morning rather interfered with the match. One consequence was that the Borderers were separated and a careless put at the last hole prevented the senior tying for the second prize. There is no knowing what a few notes of Teeribus might have done, or a judicious well-timed allusion to the everlasting character of the independence of a certain Radical manufacturing town in the South of Scotland. Three points a round [illegible]ould have won the medal; and on Tuesday [illegible]y next, if the Borderers start early [illegible] shoother to shoother, it is very [illegible] Mr. Monteath will have to hand [illegible]-twa Medal to — But we must not [illegible]is important coming event. From [illegible] already cast, heavy bets have been made, and we hear it whispered that certain prominent players have recently been coached by the local professional, Mr. Luximon, at five rupees a round. One word in conclusion about that indispensable individual. The superintendence of the Greens, of the Mollies, of the Caddies, of Sally—in short of things in general—appeared to be in his charge, yet nothing disturbed his calmness and equanimity. When buffaloes came betwixt the flag and his master's ball, he wasted no time in shouting, but boldly advanced upon the largest of them with the cleek. The officers of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were spared the trouble of interfering—the threatening appearance of Luximon was sufficient, and the terrified animals bolted.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL, 1882.

| | 1st round. | 2nd round. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Mr. Chrystal | 62 | 59 | 121 |
| 2 Mr. Gardner | 62 | 60 | 122 |
| 3 Dr. McDonald | 62 | 61 | 123 |
| 4 Mr. Roberts | 61 | 62 | 123 |
| 5 Mr. Lang | 67 | 58 | 125 |
| 6 Mr. Hitch | 65 | 60 | 125 |
| 7 Mr. Arthur | 62 | 64 | 126 |
| 8 Dr. Turnbull | 63 | 63 | 126 |
| 9 Mr. Stiven | 65 | 67 | 132 |
| 10 Mr. Brown | 67 | 66 | 133 |
| 11 Mr. Monteath | 68 | 67 | 135 |
| 12 Mr. Johnston | 63 | 73 | 136 |
| 13 Mr. Douglas | 70 | 67 | 137 |
| 14 Mr. Greaves | 79 | 80 | 159 |
| 15 Mr. McIntosh | 79 | 83 | 162 |
| 16 Mr. McGillivray | 79 | 85 | 164 |

Winner of medal, Mr. Patrick Chrystal.

HANDICAP.

| | 1st round. | 2nd round. | Total. | Less pts. | Handicap score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Mr. Chrystal | 62 | 59 | 121 | 10 | 111 |
| 2 Mr. Lang | 67 | 58 | 125 | 10 | 115 |
| 3 Mr. Monteath | 68 | 67 | 135 | 20 | 115 |
| 4 Dr. Turnbull | 63 | 63 | 126 | 10 | 116 |
| 5 Mr. Douglas | 70 | 67 | 137 | 18 | 119 |
| 6 Mr. Johnston | 63 | 73 | 136 | 16 | 120 |
| 7 Mr. Hitch | 65 | 60 | 125 | 4 | 121 |
| 8 Mr. Brown | 67 | 66 | 133 | 12 | 121 |
| 9 Mr. Gardner | 62 | 60 | 122 | ... | 122 |
| 10 Dr. McDonald | 62 | 61 | 123 | ... | 123 |
| 11 Mr. Roberts | 61 | 62 | 123 | ... | 123 |
| 12 Mr. Arthur | 62 | 64 | 126 | ... | 126 |
| 13 Mr. Stiven | 65 | 67 | 132 | 4 | 128 |
| 14 Mr. Mackintosh | 79 | 83 | 162 | 20 | 142 |
| 15 Mr. Greaves | 79 | 80 | 159 | 16 | 143 |
| 16 Mr. McGillivray | 79 | 85 | 164 | 20 | 144 |
| 17 Mr. Elliot | 70 | ... | ... | 16 | ... |
| 18 Mr. Miller | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... |
| 19 Mr. McLaren | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| 20 Mr. Bridgeman | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... |
| 21 Mr. Mitchell | 95 | ... | ... | 20 | ... |

Winners of prizes :—Mr. Chrystal, 1st; Mr. Lang, 2nd; and Mr. Monteath, 3rd.

## H. H. HOLKAR AND THE OFFICERS MHOW DIVISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, DEC. 2.

LAST night H. H. Holkar invited the officers who were present at the general parade on the 22nd ult. to a sumptuous banquet at Mhow. The spacious hall of the Zoroastrian School was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and its grounds illuminated. Five tables were spread for fifty guests, who sat down at 8 p. m., Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre and his staff presiding at the different tables, the General taking the centre one, at which were also seated the only four ladies who graced the festive scene. The Maharaja's extensive cellars produced the best wines for the occasion, and the catering was contracted to a firm of Parsees, who, on the whole, earned the very liberal terms allowed them.

The band of the Grenadiers discoursed sweet music the while, and His Highness's brother, Sir Kasirao Dada, K.C.S.I., with his vakeel, supervised the whole arrangement, and appeared to enjoy the sight of the saheb logue doing justice to the good things before them.

At a quarter to 10 Sir Robert rose and proposed "The Queen," which was responded to lustily, while the band played the national anthem. Then followed the toast of the evening, in proposing which Sir Robert, in a few well-selected words, eulogised the virtues, both private and public, and the loyalty of the princely host (who was here represented by his enlightened brother, Sir Kasirao), who identified his government—the government of the extensive and fertile plateau of Central India, containing thousands of subjects who love their Maharajah—with the government of our Queen-Empress, who holds sway over this dominion, not by virtue of succession, but as the specially selected ruler of the British Government; whose loyalty during the troublous times of the Indian Mutiny stands out a bold example in the annals of the history of this country; and above all, who has a special attachment for the Mhow Division, on whom he looks as his protectors, and in token of his regard for them on this occasion invited them to share his hospitality. The toast was loudly applauded with three times three, and one more: after which Sir Kasirao replied in English on behalf of his brother the Maharaja thanking the ladies and gentlemen present for their warm feelings. Pan and attar were carried round, and each guest was decorated with a garland of flowers. The ladies then retired to the drawing-room, and shortly after the party broke up, leaving well satisfied with the entertainment.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Procedure Bill has been finished, and the prorogation of Parliament takes place to-day.

LATER.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon by Royal Commission until 15th February. Her Majesty's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, was as follows :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The time has arrived when I am enabled to release you from your severe and protracted labours.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be most cordial.

Owing to the enlightened policy of the French Government, the absence of a Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain has not caused a general diminution of the commerce between the two countries, and thus the bonds of friendship between France and England have been strengthened.

My thanks are due to my brave Army for its victorious campaign in Egypt, in which my Indian troops played so distinguished a part.

I recognise my increased obligations in Egypt, and will do my utmost to maintain International Treaties and uphold existing firmans, and will endeavour to promote the happiness of the Egyptian people by the prudent development of their institutions, and will avoid disturbing the tranquillity of the East.

I feel confident that the Powers approve of my aims and the result of my counsels.

I have reason to expect that distress will prevail in certain parts of Ireland during the coming winter. I have been greatly pained at the recent murders in Dublin, but my Executive there will firmly exercise their powers for the suppression of crime and restoration of order. A decided improvement has, however, taken place in the general social condition of Ireland.

## DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is rapidly sinking.

DEC. 3.

The Right Reverend Doctor Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, died this morning.

## THE SENTENCE OF ARABI.

CAIRO, DEC. 2.

The court-martial on Arabi Pasha has been convened for to-morrow morning.

DEC. 3.

The court-martial on Arabi Pasha sentenced the prisoner to death. The Khedive, however, commuted the sentence to exile.

## THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

H. E the Governor-General and suite arrived at Calcutta on Saturday evening about six o'clock. Guards of honour composed of the E. I. Railway Volunteers and the 17th Native Infantry were drawn up on the railway platform to receive His Excellency. From the railway station to Government House His Excellency was escorted by a troop of the Calcutta Mounted Volunteers. The guard of honour at Government House was composed of some 660 Volunteers and three companies of regulars. The whole scene, illuminated by the electric light, was very effective. A large number of gentlemen received His Excellency on the steps of Government House, and immense crowds assembled along the route. The reception was most cordial.

## HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 2.

The following are the results of the third day's racing (Saturday).

SELLING STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orion ... ... ... | 1 |
| Blotting Paper ... ... | 2 |
| Cruiser ... ... ... | 3 |

Eleven ran. Won cleverly in 1m. 56s.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grey Warrior ... ... ... | 1 |
| Launcelot ... ... ... | 2 |
| Shere Ali ... ... ... | 3 |
| Shah Baz ... ... ... | 0 |

Four ran. A splended race. Won by a head, and the same distance separated second and third horses. Time, 2m. 25s.

HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Palmerston ... ... ... | 1 |
| Ween ... ... ... | 2 |
| Lohengrin ... ... ... | 3 |
| Caspian ... ... ... | 0 |

Won in the easiest manner possible. Time, 3m. 50s.

HYDERABAD CLUB CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arabi Pasha ... ... ... | 1 |
| Khusroo ... ... ... | 2 |
| Lead On ... ... ... | 3 |

Nine ran. Won in a common canter in 2m. 49½s.

PONY PLATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grey Knight ... ... ... | 1 |
| Roostum ... ... ... | 2 |
| Royal Exchange ... ... | 3 |

Seven ran. Won in a common canter.

The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. The lotteries were very bad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## BRITISH OFFICERS FOR THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Egyptian Government had applied for some British officers for the Egyptian Army, and that negotiations in connection therewith are now proceeding.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has been raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

## THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Fawcett is suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

The majority of the Works Committee of the Suez Canal Company favour the proposal of the British delegates to construct a parallel Canal. The decision in the matter, however, has been postponed for one month.

## MR. FAWCETT'S CONDITION.

Latest bulletins state that Mr. Fawcett is in a critical condition.

## THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 1.

Ahmed Vefyk has been appointed Grand Vizier. Aarif has been appointed President of the Council of State. Hussein Hasni has been appointed Minister of War.

Savfet Pasha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The new Cabinet is Anglophile.

## THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M.'s troopship Serapis arrived at Plymouth to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Hydaspes arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line s.s. Roumania passed through the Canal, homewards yesterday.

LISBON, DEC. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Colombo, and Madras, left here last evening.

ADEN, DEC. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 3.

Mail-steamer Irrawaddy, from China, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, DEC. 3.

H. M. S. Dryad, from Colombo, arrived this morning.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of cotton ... ........... | 62,000 | bales. |
| „ „ „ Surats ... ....... | 12,000 | „ |
| „ „ Imports of Cotton ..... ..... | 101,000 | „ |
| „ „ „ Surats ............ | 1,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton ......................... | 505,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats ......................... | 201,000 | „ |
| „ „ Cotton in London ......... | 76,000 | „ |

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera..................................... | 4 |

The Manchester market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper......................... | 81¼ |
| 4½ per cent. do. ............................ | 86½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account................. | 101⅛ xd. |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......................... | 100⅝ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes......................... | 114½ |
| Bar Silver.............................................. | 50⅝ |

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WE publish a supplement to-day containing Dr. Blaney's second lecture on the drainage system, delivered on Saturday, and other matter.

MAJOR BARING left Madras for Coonoor, and General Wilson arrived there from Calcutta, on Thursday. General Wilson pays flying visits to Mettapolium, Ootacamund, and Bangalore before returning to Calcutta.

THE Hon'ble T. C. Hope, Public Works Member of the Viceregal Council, returned to Calcutta on November 30.

THE Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, arrived at Bhagulpore on November 29, from Simla, to visit the zilah and indigenous schools.

WE have received a copy of the Indian Postal Guide for December—a very useful four annas' worth.

WE have received, through the Chamber of Commerce, a statement showing the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces this season. The figures are derived from returns roughly compiled by village accountants, and are liable to correction. The Officiating Director of Agriculture observes that they represent any difference between the area under cotton this year as compared to last year, with sufficient accuracy for the purpose for which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce asked some time since that such returns should be submitted. The estimated area under cotton in the Central Provinces this season is short of that of 1881 by 44,036 acres, or 7 per cent. The falling off is wholly in the Chhattisgarh division, and there seems reason to believe it is exaggerated. There was an increase in the acreage under the cold weather cotton (*jari*) in the Chanda district, which supplies the Hingunghat mart with perhaps its finest quality of cotton. The season has been so favourable for cotton that the outturn per acre is estimated at 66 per cent. more than last year for the total cultivation. In Nagpore there is promise that the crop will be "a splendid one."

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces Crop and Weather Reports for the week ended on the 29th November states :—Rain fell in three districts. The weather is cloudy. Prices are stationary. General health and prospects are good. A few cases of typhus are reported in Kumaun.

THE Government of India have approved of the Madras Government's project for constructing a railway from Vizagapatam to Raipore, and have appointed a staff of engineers under Mr. Cregeen, to make a location survey. A proposed line from Cuddapah to Nellore, and another from Bellary to Guntoor, are also to be surveyed.

THE Madras P. W. D. appears to be *au fait* at leaky buildings. Some time ago there was the scandal of the Governor's leaky palace at Ootacamund, and now it is reported that the High Court at Madras, after having just undergone "a thorough repair," is "quite leaky." A local paper reports that the clerks suffer considerably, and apprehension is also entertained as to the safety of the records in consequence of the leaky condition of the building.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, Nov. 29, to a Calcutta paper, states :—There has been a great row in the Moulmein Jail, and the military were called out." No particulars are given.

AN up-country paper, the *Lucknow Express*, is assured by a home correspondent, whom it considers likely to be well-informed, that "the Imperial Government has it in contemplation, so soon as the Marquis of Ripon shall have fully formulated or set in motion the magnificent scheme to which he has devoted himself heart and soul, and the signal success of which may now be pronounced assured, to solicit His Excellency's acceptance of the Viceroyalty of Ireland."

REUTER did not state in his telegram announcing that the Suez Canal Company had decided to spend thirty million francs in enlarging the Canal, that the English delegates on the Board of Control proposed a duplicate parallel canal. This additional information is given in a special London telegram to the Allahabad paper.

THE Committee nominated at Singapore to arbitrate in the matter of the collision between H. M. S. Fly and the American ship Sea Witch decided that the Fly was entirely to blame for the collision, and awarded damages for the cost of the repairs and ten days' demurrage to the Sea Witch.

H. M. S. AUDACIOUS, towing the steamship Clan Macgregor, which had broken down, arrived at Colombo on the 29th November.

MR. BRUCE, Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon, has been made Colonial Secretary at Mauritius.

SAYS the Lahore paper :—The doubts so long entertained, as to Dr. Massy's having ridden from the Commissioner's house at Rawul Pindi to the Club at Murree, in two hours and a half, have been finally set at rest by his doing the distance (38 miles) in 2 hours 19 minutes.

THE Editor of the *Bombay Guardian* is unable to appreciate sport. This is how he writes of the red-letter day the Bombay Hunt had last week, when they ran down and killed a hyena :—"There is no accounting for taste. A writer in one of our Bombay papers tells of the finest sport it has ever been his lot to witness. Thirty horsemen (with a pack of hounds) spend a good part of a day riding frantically about Salsette, first in one direction and then in another, looking for a jackal that could not be found, and finally killing a hyena by dint of hard riding."

SAYS the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* :—Five Jesuit Fathers and three Lay-brothers reached Bombay on Saturday last, by the Austrian Lloyd s.s. Helios ; they are Fathers Joseph Rieth, Andrew Schmitt, Felix Allseits, Aemilius Schmitz, Herman Haug, and Brothers Augustus Nussbaumer, Joseph Linz, Maurus Schuler. There also arrived by the same opportunity three Daughters of the Cross for St. Joseph's Convent at Bandora, and two religious ladies for Allahabad.

THE China papers report that on the 5th November "a second typhoon, apparently equally severe as that of the 20th October, struck the unfortunate Phillipines, and Manila again felt the hand of the destroyer laid heavily upon it. Details of this second storm are not yet to hand, but the effect of this second storm must have been to lay the city almost in entire ruins."

THE following amusing anecdote is related by an up-country paper, in connection with the presentation by the Fyzabad Municipality of a memorial to the Viceroy on local self-government. "In the most appropriate phrase that could have been culled from the whole range of English literature the Municipality extolled the wisdom and beneficence of a Viceroy under whose reign it would be permitted 'to paddle its own canoe.' It is an actual fact that this forcible and most apt quotation was ruthlessly struck out of the Fyzabad address to the Governor-General by the pen of official censorship, which with an amusing disregard of the logical inference to be drawn from its own act, substituted 'a grateful acknowledgment of the earnest desire of Government to allow the natives *liberty of speech* and thought.'"

THE *Englishman* thinks that a careful investigation should be made into the causes of the fever which produces so heavy a mortality in India at this season of the year. "At the present time in the districts of Bardwan, Birbhum, and Nadyia, it is no exaggeration to say that thousands are dying weekly from fever. The chief point which occurs forcibly to us on reading the literature of medical reports on the subject is that the Government have too long accepted general statements and opinions as to the cause, origin, and progress of the disease, unsupported by any systematic observations. Is this fever due to germs, and are these germs in the shape of bacteria or spirilia? How, when, and where do they occur? Is it possible to trace any connexion between these germs, if they exist, and the organisms discoverable in the air, water, and food of the people? The germ theory has now reached a stage when it is necessary to answer these questions by careful and systematic observations by specialists, if necessary ; and the attention of the Medical Department should be strongly directed to the necessity of subjecting the germ theory to a more systematic investigation than has yet been attempted. We hope that Government will no longer accept theories and general statements of medical opinion, unsupported by the direct evidence of carefully sifted facts. It appears to be tolerably well established that this fever is caused by discoverable organisms, and the rational treatment of the disease and its first indication must depend on the investigation of the question on some such basis as we have suggested, and we would strongly urge this view of the case to the attention of Government."

"As it is being asked how Mr. Rivers Thompson, who is only a C.S.I., can invest Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore with the Collar of the Star of India," a Calcutta paper explains that at the Belvedere Durbar there will be no "investiture," but simply a "presentation" of the insignia of the Order, Her Majesty having, in this particular instance, by a warrant, suspended the statutes. As a rule a Knight of any Order may, under authority, dub a brother Knight, but the Star of India has special statutes of its own, and from them it would appear that His Excellency the Viceroy cannot, as Grand Master, delegate his powers. Similarly at Madras there will be no investiture, but simply a presentation of the insignia to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore by Mr. Grant Duff.

MR. A. O. HUME is sending round circulars asking for subscriptions towards the fund for building the new hospital at Simla, the foundation stone of which was laid by H. E. the Viceroy a few weeks since. We quote the following passages :—

We desire to make it a fitting memorial of a Viceroy whose reign, so far, has been conspicuously characterized by a desire to do justice to the inhabitants of this country and to develop amongst them the habits and capacities necessary for successful self-government. . . . We want, *at least*, three lakhs of rupees. There are scores and scores of educated native noblemen and gentlemen who are capable of appreciating what Lord Ripon is endeavouring to do for India, to whom ten, twenty, fifty thousand rupees, are nothing ; there are tens of thousands who could, without the smallest inconvenience, give from one to five hundred rupees. To all these, indeed to every native of India (able to contribute *anything*, without inconvenience, and capable of appreciating the honest, steadfast friend that the country has found in our present Viceroy), we appeal for donations to this hospital. . . . It will simply be a disgrace to Aryavarta if, in this special and exceptional case, there is the smallest difficulty about money, and I do not myself believe that there can *possibly* be anything of the kind.

MR. CABANISS, a Virginian planter, who recently arrived in Rangoon, has started a small farm of about 17 acres between Syriam and Kyouktan, where he is superintending personally the whole business of cultivation, curing, and manufacturing tobacco. The Government of India have been asked to establish a Government factory which would purchase the raw leaf brought by the cultivators, and cure it properly where they fail to do so. At present, although there are over 13,000 acres in the province under tobacco, about 16 million pounds of the leaf have to be imported annually from the Madras Presidency into Burma.

THE Commission which was appointed by Sir Evelyn Wood in December last to inquire into the condition of the natives in Natal has made an elaborate report. According to evidence laid before the Commissioners, the native population numbers about 375,000 persons. The Commissioners bear emphatic testimony to the loyalty of the natives. They recommend certain improvements in the Native High Court, especially that the judge of that Court should be acquainted with the native language. They think that there should be an increase in the number of magistrates or administrators of native law ; that more active supervision should be exercised over the native locations for the purpose of instructing the natives to cultivate the land more fully than they do at present ; and that although there is no desire among the natives to obtain exemption from native law, yet greater facilities to enable them to come under the ordinary law of the colony should be afforded. The Commissioners ridicule the idea that Natal is suffering from over-population, although they would regret to see the present proportion of whites to natives lessened. The report is signed by Sir H. Connor, the Chief Justice, Bishop Colenso, Mr. Akerman, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Dean Green, and thirteen other persons.

THE *Lancet* says :—A handsome and very chaste tablet in white marble, and after the form of a partly unfolded scroll, has recently been erected in the vestibule of the Free Church, Kintore, bearing the following inscription :—"Surgeon-Major John Simpson, H. M. 23rd Regiment Bombay N.L.I., died at Sibi, Southern Afghanistan. In affectionate remembrance this tablet is erected by his brother officers." Surgeon-Major Simpson was the fourth son of the late Dr. Robert Simpson, first minister at the Free Church at Kintore.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL STRONG, 2nd in command 20th Bo. N. I., officiates as Commandant of the regiment during the absence of Colonel Iredell, who goes on furlough.

CAPTAIN E. V. HUGHES, F-2 R.A., takes sick leave for six months.

CAPTAIN E. C. TROLLOPE, Adjutant R.A., Bombay District, takes three months' leave.

THE gold medal and diploma authorized by Government as a reward for passing in Persian in the First Division is, it is stated, about to be presented to an officer of the Bombay Army who has passed the prescribed tests. The medal is, we believe, the first that has been issued in Bombay, and will at once be struck off in the Bombay Mint in accordance with a design which has been furnished by the Mint Master at Calcutta. It is valued at Rs. 111-1-6.

IT is stated that the Bombay Government are about to issue instructions, with the view of preventing unauthorized recruiting operations being carried on in districts of Rajputana and Central India which are beyond the limits assigned for those purposes to the army of that Presidency.

THE Government of India have offered a bounty of Rs. 50 to each soldier enlisted for army and reserve service who, being entitled to proceed to England during this trooping season, volunteers to extend his army service for 2 years longer with the colours, provided he is approved by his commanding officers and is reported medically fit for further service in India. No limit on the numbers who volunteer has been fixed, but the Indian Establishment is not to be exceeded.

THE troops in garrison at Meean Meer were reviewed on Wednesday by H. E. Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief.

RUMOUR has it, a Madras paper says, that Captain Henry, Royal Engineers, is to get the officiating vacancy of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Ceded Districts.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a substantial increase to the pay and allowances of Riding Masters of Cavalry and Artillery and to Quartermasters of Cavalry and Infantry in this country. The grant is to have effect from the 1st October, 1882. Why this date should have been fixed is not apparent, as these officers ought in common justice to receive the boon with retrospective effect from the 1st July, 1881, as in the case of the majors and lieutenant-colonels, and we trust that the Government of India will take steps to extend the benefit of the present grant to the date of the Royal Warrant, as there are any number of precedents for such a course.

NEW RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

RIDING MASTERS.

| | Monthly. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On appointment.............................. | 305 | 5 | 2 |
| After 5 years' commissioned service ...... | 323 | 9 | 5 |
| After 10, 15, 20 years' commissioned service ............................... | 439 | 11 | 7 |

QUARTER-MASTERS.

*Cavalry.*

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On appointment.............................. | 299 | 3 | 10 |
| After 5 years' commissioned service ....... | 323 | 9 | 5 |
| After 10 years' commissioned service ... | 439 | 11 | 7 |
| After 15, 20 years' commissioned service.. | 457 | 15 | 9 |

*Infantry.*

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On appointment.............................. | 274 | 14 | 3 |
| After 5 years' commissioned service ....... | 299 | 3 | 10 |
| After 10 years' commissioned service ....... | 415 | 6 | 0 |
| After 15, 20 years' commissioned service ... | 433 | 10 | 0 |

DESCRIBING the arrival of the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Calcutta, November 30, on returning from Egypt, the *Englishman* says :—"There was no demonstration of any nature on the platform, and the detachment was at once marched off to its quarters at Alipore."

LIEUTENANT LOGAN HOME, 1st Royal Scots, has been accepted as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE following postings have been made :—Lieutenant-Colonels Prior, Garrison Instructor, Aldershot and Williams, Leinster Regiment, both to 1st Battalion, the latter to command. Lieutenant-Colonels Bevan and Wilson, North Lancashire Regiment, to 2nd Battalion, former to command. Lieutenant-Colonel Cholmeley Morris and Major Trench, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to 1st and 2nd Battalions, respectively. Major Longfield, Norfolk Regiment, to 2nd Battalion. Captain Meyrick, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been removed to 1st Battalion.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Majors Moore and Brain, Royal Lancaster, Regiment. The former goes home to join the 1st and the latter comes to India and joins the 2nd Battalion, stationed at Bombay.

LIEUTENANT ANSTRUTHER THOMSON, 13th Hussars, on leave in England, has been allowed to do duty at the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. BARKER and Surgeons G. H. Young and S. J. Rennie will shortly be coming out to India for duty in the Bengal Presidency. Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, A. M. D., will do duty in the Presidency district. Surgeon-Major Bensley, I. M. D., has sent in his papers to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN ELLISTON, Bengal S. C., took over charge of the Assam Transport on the 30th October from Major Thomas, Assistant Commissary-General. The 44th Assam L. I. left Shillong on the 14th ultimo to march to Kohima, to relieve the 42nd, who go to Dibroogurh and relieve the 43rd, who go to Shillong. The 43rd Assam L. I. are taking up the outposts beyond Sudiya, so as to have an eye on the Abors, who would like to give trouble, did they dare. No 6 Co. and half of No 2 Co. Sappers and Miners have passed through Golaghat *en route* for the Naga Hills, for the purpose of improving the road so well begun by them and the 23rd Pioneers last year between Nichnigard and Kohima.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the issue of the new pattern Watkins' range-finder (mark IV) for the exclusive use of the skilled gunners of each battery of Royal Artillery, in addition to the range-finders already allowed for drill and instructional purposes.

BY a Horse Guards' Order, dated 17th October, 1882, it is notified that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal be granted to all Her Majesty's forces employed in the recent operations in Egypt, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel chief Arabi Pasha, and of the forces and troops under his orders. The medal will be granted to all troops who landed in Egypt and served in that country between the 16th July and the 14th September, 1882, both dates inclusive. Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the grant of a clasp inscribed "Tel-el-Kebir" to those troops which took part in the night march from Kassassin, which ended by the assault on the enemy's entrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir about daybreak on the morning of the 13th September, 1882."

ANOTHER Horse Guards' Order specially issued on 25th October last states :—

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the services of those men of the 1st Army Reserve called out on permanent service on the 25th July, 1882, who joined the reserve between the 1st January and 30th June, 1881, are no longer required. These men will, unless they elect to remain on army service, be at once re-transferred to the reserve in accordance with the instructions contained in the special army circular of 25th October, 1882. The men may be permitted either to extend their service with the colours for two years (provided they do not thereby exceed the term of their original enlistment), or to complete their twelve years' engagement, but with the distinct understanding that they will have no claim to re-engage to complete twenty-one years, unless they shall have been promoted to be non-commissioned officers. * * * Such of the men as may be serving abroad, and do not elect to remain on army service, will be sent home with all convenient speed, with a view to their re-transfer to the reserve under the above-mentioned instructions.

## THE ORDER OF MERIT.

THERE are only five recipients of the gold star or "Order of Merit" of the first class now in the Bengal native army. Their names and regiments are as follows :—Subadar Major Mowladad, Sirdar Bahadur, 20th Punjab Native Infantry; Ressaidar Gopal Singh, Bahadur, 2nd Central India Horse; Ressaidar Burmadin (who entered the service 42 years ago), 2nd Central India Horse; Jemadar Kishenbir Nagurkoti, 5th Goorkhas P. F. F., a soldier of only fifteen years' service ; and Ressaldar Jemayat Singh, the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Each of the above-named native officers has risked his life three times in performing three separate and distinct acts of valour, and on a like number of occasions has shown conspicuous gallantry.

Taking the "Order of Merit" altogether, in addition to the above-mentioned five native officers holding the decoration of the first class, there are 15 native officers holding the silver star of the second, and 92 the star of the third class. The commissioned recipients of the "Order of Merit" number in all one hundred and twelve, distributed through the Bengal army, including Punjab Frontier Force and Hyderabad Contingent, as follows :—Bengal Cavalry, 23 recipients ; Punjab Cavalry, 11 ; Guides Corps (Cavalry and Infantry), 7; Bengal Sappers and Miners, 1; Mountain Batteries, 2; Frontier Infantry, 22; Bengal Infantry, 33; the four regiments of Goorkhas, 2; Central India Horse, 5; Hyderabad Contingent, 6. The Order of Merit, it is almost needless to say, is greatly sought after by the men of our native regiments, and its decoration, first, second, or third class is an ornament which every native officer or soldier is justly proud to wear. It is an order to belong to which is an honour equal in its kind to being a recipient of the "Victoria Cross," the valued and most cherished decoration ever granted to the soldiers of the British army.—*Pioneer.*

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ON Saturday afternoon there was an Adjutant's parade for instruction. There were only five Companies—for F Company never turns out at all now and might as well be struck off the roll bodily, unless something is to be done very soon to put new life into it—and D Company was the only one with a respectable muster, having some 90 men out of a total of about 160. After assembling at the Town Hall, the battalion marched to the General Parade Ground, where the Companies were drilled separately by the officers commanding them for half an hour, and had some excellent practice in wheeling in line and column and in fours, forming company, and other movements. Subsequently the battalion was reformed in column, wheeled into line, took open order, advanced and retired in line, broke into column to the right, and dismissed. The drill was, on the whole, very creditable, the men generally paying attention, and making some effort to do things correctly. A few more of these instruction drills, if the men will only turn out to them, will soon fit the battalion to take part in General Carnegy's brigade parades. The officers present on Saturday, in addition to the Adjutant, (Captain Proudfoot), were Captains Tennent, Brown, and Jordan ; Lieuts. Whitehead, Anderson, and Roughton ; and Quarter-Master Soundy.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—We were glad to note a slight increase in the numbers attending the Commanding Officer's parade yesterday morning, the total of all ranks being 366. This is still, however, considerably less than we have every right to expect from the increased strength of the regiment, and we would again impress upon every member the duty he owes to the Corps to turn out regularly every week.—*I. D. News.*

## THE W. I. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombay branch meeting commenced at [illegible] on Saturday morning. There were very few competitors. Two men, who had intended to shoot, could not compete because they had neglected to take out ammunition with them, and in accordance with the rule recently adopted, no ammunition is now kept on the range. The early part of the morning was favourable for shooting, but the last match was fired in a gale of wind, which, moreover, blew nearly up the range, and was very changeable. The following were the scores made :—

MATCH I.—200 yds., prone, sitting, or kneeling :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lce. Corpl. J. Fido........................ | 32 |
| 2. | Lieut. Whitehead ........................ | 31 |
| 3. | Vol. Stephens .............................. | 30 |
| 4. | „ Warne .............................. | 27 |
| 5. | Sergt. Keess ............................. | 22 |

MATCH II.—500 yds., prone, sitting, or kneeling :—

| | | | added pts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lieut. Whitehead ........... | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| 2. | Sergt. Keess .................. | 27 | 1 | 28 |
| 3. | Vol. Major ..................... | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| 4. | „ Stephens .............. | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| 5. | „ Warne ..................... | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| 6. | Lce. Corpl. J. Fido ......... | 21 | 1 | 22 |

MATCH III.—600 and 700 yds., any position :—

| | | 600 yds. | 700 yds. | added pts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sergt. Keess ........... | 24 | 29 | 2 | 55 |
| 2. | Vol. Warne.............. | 22 | 30 | 2 | 54 |
| 3. | „ W. Stephens...... | 24 | 23 | 2 | 49 |
| 4. | Lieut. Whitehead ...... | 30 | 17 | 2 | 49 |
| 5. | Lce. Corpl. J. Fido ... | 14 | 15 | 2 | 31 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.—The low pressure noticed over the south, west of the Bay of Bengal yesterday has developed into distinct depression and passed over Madras, where the barometer is low and falling. The wind is north-easterly generally, but is southerly at Madras and Negapatam. The air is much drier, except in Lower Bengal, and the weather is fine except on the coasts of the Bay, where it is cloudy or overcast. The rainfall is again confined to Madras. Rain to-day :—Madras, 2 inches ; Masulipatam, 1½ inch. Previously, Nellore had 7½ inches, and Gooty ½ inch.

DEC. 1.—A further decrease of pressure is reported from all parts of India, except the extreme south-east, where a recovery is in progress. The depression is slowly travelling northwards up the Northern Circars coast ; and while the wind is north-easterly generally, it is westerly in Madras and Ceylon. The weather is fine, except on the coasts of the Bay. Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam. Rain to-day :—Masulipatam, 4¾ inches ; Vizagapatam, 1 inch ; Negapatam, ½ inch. Previously, Vizagapatam had 1¼ inch.

## THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your report of the recent case in the Small Cause Court, John Roberts Junior vs. the Official Assignee, in which the plaintiff sought to recover a billiard-table, or its value, sold on the hire-purchase system, I note that the judge is reported to have said in effect that there was no sufficient evidence before him of the custom as to this system, which ought to be widely known in order to be binding. From the report of the same case it appears, as is the fact, that Soundy and Co., Limited, had no difficulty in obtaining back a piano, so I presume the custom as to pianos is recognised ; but still I think it cannot be too widely known as to all articles to which it extends, and I know myself that billiard-tables and many other articles are now hired out and sold in that way. It is quite an old-established custom in England, and not a new one in India. I will ask you to be good enough to insert this letter in the interest of all who adopt and benefit by this convenient and equitable system, and with a view to the further publicity of the custom. I should think others adopting the hire-purchase system would find it to their interest to ask you to allow them also to express their views before the matter is forgotten.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. SOUNDY,
Secy. and Manager, Soundy & Co., Ld.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

## NATIVE PRESS.

COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

OUR only hope rests in the agitation of independent members of Parliament. But meanwhile our countrymen here ought not to sit with folded hands. Petitions ought to be poured from all sides on the table of the House of Commons. Active agitation should be vigorously maintained till the opening of the next session, so as to keep the subject fresh before the British public. There is a strong feeling in England, of course outside party factions, that the cost of the Egyptian Expedition should not be borne by India. Let us all unite our efforts to keep that feeling active and strong by cogent representations, if the country is at all to be saved from the impending fresh burden of nearly a million and quarter sterling. We see that with characteristic energy the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has been mindful of its public duties. It has already adopted a most elaborate and well-reasoned-out memorial for submission to Parliament. This is very creditable of the Sabha, and it is to be devoutly wished various other non-official political bodies in the country will follow suit in time.—*Loke Mitra.*

## THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CROP.

WE have received the following report through the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

Nagpore, the 24th November, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a return indicating the estimated area under cotton in each district of these Provinces during the current year, as compared with the actual area under cotton last season. The figures for the current year are derived from returns roughly compiled by village accountants so soon as the cotton plants were well above ground, and are liable to correction when the village crop returns have been properly checked and filed. It is believed, however, that they represent any differences between the area under cotton in the two years with sufficient accuracy for the purposes for which you require them.

The return also contains columns purporting to show the outturn of cleaned cotton in pounds per acre, which is estimated for the crop at present standing as compared with the outturn actually gathered last year. It is feared that these figures are anything but trustworthy, and the most for which they may be relied upon is an approximate indication of the relative productiveness of the present season's crop as compared with that of 1881.

The estimated area under cotton during the present season is short of that under cotton in 1881 by 44,036 acres, or 7 per cent. This decrease is, however, wholly accounted for by a large falling off in the cotton area reported from the Chhattisgarh division, and, if this division be excluded, the area under cotton is almost exactly the same in both years. And it is by no means certain that the decrease in cotton cultivation reported from Chhatisgarh is not exaggerated, and it is probable that the estimate will be considerably modified when the returns are properly compiled and checked later on in the year. The only districts, however, which are of commercial interest as cotton producers are Wardha, Nagporr, and Chanda, which together contain 54 per cent. of the total area under cotton in the Provinces, and in these districts cotton is reported as occupying during the present season a slightly larger area than in 1881. A noticeable feature in the return is the large increase in the area under the cold weather cotton (known as *Jari*) in Chanda, which supplies the mart of Hingunghat with what is reputed to be its finest quality of cotton.

A comparison of the estimated outturn per acre with those returned as the actuals for the preceding year will show very clearly the hopeful prospects of the present season. The general average outturn anticipated for the Province is 66 per cent. in excess of that gathered in 1881, and in the Wardha, Nagpore, and Chanda districts half as large a crop again is expected as that of the preceding year. Heavy rain at the commencement of the monsoon is reported in some cases to have hindered sowing, and in other cases to have done some damage by swamping the young plants. This was, however, more than compensated for by a long break in August which allowed of the careful weeding so essential to a good cotton crop. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore writes that "it is believed that the cotton crop this year will be a splendid one," and the Deputy Commissioner of Wardah reports that "very bright hopes are at present entertained of the crop." And it is also reported from the Saugor district, in the north of the Provinces, that "an excellent crop will in all likelihood be secured."

I regret the delay which has occurred in the preparation of this forecast. Efforts will be made to collect the returns of area by an earlier date next year, and also to secure, if possible, more reliable estimates of the outturn per acre.—I have, &c.,

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Director of Agriculture, C. P.

Return showing the estimated area under cotton and the outturn expected per acre in the districts of the C. P. for the year beginning 1st July 1882.

| Districts. | Ordinary. Acres. 1881. | Ordinary. Acres. 1882. | Ordinary. Outturn per acre of cleaned cotton. 1881. | Ordinary. Outturn per acre of cleaned cotton. 1882. | Jadi. Acres. 1881. | Jadi. Acres. 1882. | Jadi. Outturn per acre of cleaned Cotton. 1881. | Jadi. Outturn per acre of cleaned Cotton. 1882. | Total. Acres. 1881. | Total. Acres. 1882. | Total. Outturn per acre of cleaned Cotton. 1881. | Total. Outturn per acre of cleaned Cotton. 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | lbs. | lbs. | | | | | | | lbs. | lbs. |
| Nagpur ............ | 1,01,166 | 93,217 | 29 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,01,166 | 93,217 | 29 | 40 |
| Bhandara ......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chanda ............ | 16,751 | 11,204 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8,388 | 13,918 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 25,139 | 25,122 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wardha ............ | 2,13,042 | 2,24,876 | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,13,042 | 2,24,876 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Balaghat ......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jubbulpore ....... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saugor ............ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Damoh ............ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seoni .............. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mandla ............ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Betul .............. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chhindwara ....... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hoshungabad ..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Narsinghpur ...... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nimar .............. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Raipur ............. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sambalpur ......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bilaspur ........... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total...... | 6,57,643 | 6,13,607 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8,388 | 13,918 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6,66,031 | 6,27,525 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

J. B. FULLER, Offg. Director of Agriculture, C.P.

## PANDITA RAMABAI'S LECTURES.

PANDITA RAMABAI, the learned Brahmin lady, delivered a lecture on Female Education at the Framjee Hall, on Friday last. She is a widow, barely twenty-five years old; and is well known among natives for her profound knowledge of Sanskrit and as an expounder of the mysteries of the Vedas and Puranas of the Hindus. Her father, himself a learned man, retired with his family into a jungle, there to pass his days, and Ramabai derived her inspiration from her parent, who took great pains to educate his child. After the death of her parents she started with her brother on a tour through India, and later, being free from the prejudices of caste she selected for her husband, out of a number of suitors, a Bengalee Baboo, who was a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University. Her husband having died a few months after her marriage, she determined to devote herself to the task of raising the intellectual, moral, and social condition of Indian women. With this object the young Pandita has arrived here from Poona, and has delivered a number of lectures before large gatherings of natives. She addressed one or two meetings exclusively composed of women, and has founded what is called the Indian Ladies' Association. The orthodox section of the Hindoos, which is very numerous, is greatly scandalized by Pandita Ramabai's proceedings. She was "only a widow," and yet she did not wear a widow's weeds, did not get her head close-shaven, or lead a life of desolation and misery. They shrug their shoulders, as they remark that all will not go well if Ramabai be allowed to break through the traditions of ages and to infuse her pernicious doctrines into native society. Hitherto the Pandita had addressed audiences composed chiefly of Mahratta Hindoos ; and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, considering that so gifted a lady should be known to all classes of the native community, called the meeting at the Framjee Hall on Friday last. The hall and gallery were completely filled with native ladies and gentlemen, every available seat being occupied before the appointed hour. There were also present a few Europeans, including the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, who presided, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, Dr. Weir, and Mr. Foulton.

The President said that Pandita Ramabai was an extraordinary specimen of a Hindoo lady. The large and influential gathering which he saw around him was ample testimony of the keen interest which she had excited. Pandita Ramabai had resolved to devote her life to the amelioration of her sex, and that day she was to address them on the subject of female education, which was so necessary for the welfare of this country. It augured well for the future of the cause of female education that a lady of Pandita Ramabai's acquirements and abilities should be its earnest advocate.

Pandita Ramabai rose amid loud cheers. She spoke, without the aid of any notes, in a clear musical tone, and her delivery was very fluent and impressive. She said that if they looked around them, they would discover many flaws in the affairs of their neighbours ; but they had for the present enough to do to set right their own houses. With the spread of education among males, the gulf between them and the opposite sex was widening ; but it was necessary that this gulf should be bridged over, that their women should be so educated as to rise to their proper intellectual level. So let them be up and doing. There was no use in wasting idle words of repining. Those who said that their ancestors were not in the habit of educating women were entirely ignorant of the facts of history. Did not Maitree and Gargee, Seeta and Drowpadi, and a host of other women, distinguished for their learning and their virtues, flourish in former days? But granting that their forefathers were averse to female education, should they refuse, therefore, to advance with the times? It would be absurd to argue that because their forefathers travelled at a jog trot pace in bullock carts, therefore they should not avail themselves of the comfort and speed secured by railways. After giving illustrations from ancient historical and religious works in support of her arguments, the lecturer wound up by making an impassioned appeal to natives that they should use their best endeavours to ameliorate the condition of their women for the common good of the country, which until then cannot rise from its present state of degradation.

The lecture was listened to with great attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. At its conclusion the Hon'ble President proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Kabrajee then briefly thanked the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner for having kindly consented to preside at the meeting.

After the meeting was over, many gentlemen were introduced to the lecturer. The meeting was very successful, and all the expenses connected with it have been defrayed by the Nawab of Joonaghur, whose offer was accepted by Mr. Kabrajee as a great compliment to Pandita Ramabai.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 10th Regt. N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "The Woman of the People," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Oriental (s), from Bussorah; Fairlight, New York ; Sierra Parima, Liverpool ; Amoor (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Gwalior (s), Shanghai ; Red Sea (s), Jeddah ; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar ; Pandora (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Cochin (s) and Rhodora (s), for Marseilles ; I. G. Patrick Stewart (s) and Hilda (s), Kurrachee ; California (s), Liverpool ; Punjaub (s), Zanzibar ; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur ; Helios (s), China. Yesterday :—Euphrates (s) and Bretton Hall (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th Regt. N. L. I. at the Apollo-bunder this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture ........ | Nozze di Figaro............... | Mozart. |
| Polonaise ........ | Masken ......................... | Faust. |
| Valse ............ | La Brecouse.................... | Waldteufel. |
| Grand Selection... | Les Cloches de Corneville... | Planquette. |
| Valse ............ | Happy Thoughts ............. | Prout. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Empress of India entered, and the s.s. Rhodora left, the dock on Saturday.

VISIT OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Nawab of Mangrol is at present in Bombay, having arrived here last week.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. J. F. Duarte de Souza at 7-30 a. m. to-morrow, in the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabool. Friends are invited to attend.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—The appeal made by Rev. Alvarez to the High Court of Goa against the Archbishop's pastoral suspending the publication of his paper, *A Cruze*, has been disposed of in favour of the Editor.

THEFT.—Moosa Duryana was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold nose-ring set with pearls, two silver rings, and Rs. 8 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 21, the property of Kalikdat Moostaff. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Nansey Laljee, a notorious character, was on Saturday last committed by Mr. W. Webb to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of housebreaking by night, and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 51, the property of Rajaram Vithul.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The results of certain recent examinations were declared on Saturday evening last. Out of fifteen candidates for the Master of Arts degree, the undermentioned four were pronounced successful :—First class, Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya. Second class, Ramkrishna Sakharam Athavale. Pass, Devjee Brijlal Wells and Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar. Out of thirty-six candidates for the second Bachelor of Arts degree, twenty-one were declared successful—three in the first class, ten in the second, and eight "pass." Thirty out of seventy-seven candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree, old system, were declared successful—five in the second class and twenty-five "pass."

HOURS OF WORK IN COTTON MILLS.—New cotton mills are springing up in every direction in the outskirts of Bombay. It does not look as though the removal of import duty on Manchester cottons had done the mill industry of Bombay any great harm. The managers of these mills have begun to introduce the electric light in order to lengthen out the time available for running the mill, and complaint is made that the operatives are tasked beyond their powers. Possibly the electric light is only used to lengthen out the work of the short days of the cold months, so as to obtain the same amount of work as is performed in the longer days of summer. If the companies go beyond this, they should have extra hands for the extra work. The women and children are protected by the Act.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A HINT FOR SHIKARRIES.—We hear that a tiger has appeared in the jungles near Sattara and has carried off a few sheep.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th November, 1882, was 76,499 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 20,003. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows :—

| — | Week ending 25th Nov., 1882. | Week ending 26th Nov., 1881. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON— Weight Mds. | 18,637 | 24,158 | ... | 5,521 |
| Amount Rs. | 11,881 | 11,740 | ... | 2,859 |
| GRAIN— Weight Mds. | 43,082 | 56,186 | .. | 13,104 |
| Amount Rs. | 9,704 | 17,891 | .. | 8,187 |
| JAGREE— Weight Mds. | 18,246 | 16,922 | 1,324 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 6,579 | 5,951 | 628 | .. |
| OPIUM— Weight Mds. | 237 | 350 | .. | 113 |
| Amount Rs. | 487 | 893 | .. | 406 |
| P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight Mds. | 15,090 | 10,246 | 4,844 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 12,123 | 9,217 | 2,906 | ... |
| SALT— Weight Mds. | 41,728 | 55,087 | .. | 13,359 |
| Amount Rs. | 9,395 | 6,471 | 2,924 | .. |
| SEEDS— Weight Mds. | 31,935 | 17,216 | 17,719 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 13,612 | 5,752 | 7,860 | .. |
| SUGAR— Weight Mds. | 6,123 | 7,953 | .. | 1,8'0 |
| Amount Rs. | 3,279 | 4,391 | .. | 1,112 |
| S. K. MATERIALS— Weight Mds. | 8,973 | 5,076 | 3,897 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 3,645 | 4,404 | .. | 759 |
| FIREWOOD— Weight Mds. | 33,243 | 1,468 | 31,775 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 5,783 | 174 | 5,609 | .. |
| METAL— Weight Mds. | 9,491 | 6,161 | 3,330 | .. |
| Amount Rs. | 5,663 | 3,695 | 1,968 | .. |
| GENERAL GOODS— Weight Mds. | 121,708 | 97,512 | 24,196 | ... |
| Amount Rs. | 40,567 | 36,457 | 4,110 | ... |
| TOTAL— Weight Mds. | 351,493 | 298,335 | 53,158 | ... |
| Amount Rs. | 122,718 | 110,036 | 12,682 | ... |

## CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A BORAH MERCHANT.

AT the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, the case in which Rahimbhoy Khanbhoy, a member of the firm of Messrs. Vullebhoy Khanbhoy and Co., was charged with uttering a forged document and cheating in respect of an order for Rs. 3,698-3-9 purporting to have been signed by Mr. C. E. Palmer, R. N., Examiner of Marine Accounts, Calcutta, was resumed before Mr. Webb.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defence.

Mr. Palmer, being recalled, said the postcard addressed to the Accountant of the Bombay Dockyard was a forgery. Postcards were always addressed to the Director of Marine, and never sent to the Accountant.

Cross-examined, the witness said the cards were used for official correspondence only.

Mr. Dinshaw Nowrojee said he was head-clerk in the cash branch of the Accountant's office, Indian Government Dockyard. He had been in Government employ for ten years. The accused generally conducted business on behalf of Vullebhoy Khanbhoy in connection with the contracts. When payments were made to contractors, papers called advice notes were received from the Examiner's office at Calcutta. They came direct to the office since the end of 1881, and not to the contractors, as before. Payment was made on presentation of the advice notes. He remembered payment having been made to the accused on the advice note on the 28th October. He thought at the time that it was a genuine paper. The signature of the Examiner was held quite sufficient for the payment of money. During the last three months witness had paid the accused over a lakh of rupees. Occasionally witness paid money to the accused without any note from him.

Being cross-examined, the witness said he did not know if the firm of the accused had a room below the store-keeper's office for the transaction of business. Ever since August last it had been the practice to send a written message to the firm of accused to receive payment. It might be that in October witness had only sent a verbal message to the accused, on account of press of work. Between the months of August and October last about Rs. 73,388 was paid to the accused. In the month of October Rs. 40,359 was paid. Witness remembered the accused asking him in August or September for the numbers of the bills which had been paid from the office. As witness was very busy at the time, and as he wanted an order from the Accountant, he declined to give the numbers. The signature on the advice bill had not in the least excited his suspicion. Had not Mr. Palmer said it was a forgery, he should have thought it to be genuine.

Mr. Francis Place, Accountant in the Dockyard, said it had been the practice since December last to receive advice notes from Calcutta for payment. He was instructed to send written intimation to the accused to receive payments. No advice note was received from Mr. Palmer in regard to goods supplied by the accused for the Egyptian expedition. At the time he passed the bill in question he believed that it bore a genuine signature. The bill was stamped on the 28th October, and paid the same day. Had they sent an intimation regarding the bill, there should be a copy of it either in the despatch book or in the usual intimation form.

In cross-examination, the witness said a large sum was required as security, on account of the contracts.

Mr. Lang asked the magistrate to adjourn the case till Saturday.

The magistrate said the interval would be very long ; he would, therefore, adjourn the case until Wednesday.

Mr. Lang said Wednesday would not suit him.

The magistrate said that during the trial of the Kolhapore Defamation Cases, he had permitted adjournments as they suited the convenience of counsel. He had then received letters from Government, asking him not to allow long postponements for the convenience of counsel, and stating that parties might engage, if they chose, junior counsel who were not pressed with too much work.

The case was ultimately adjourned until Saturday next.

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## THE CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. ARMITAGE, BROS., COLOMBO.

THE nature of the charges against Mr. Chas. Armitage, partner, and Mr. Britton, managing assistant, of the firm of Armitage Brothers, Colombo, which, we have heard by telegraph fell through, will be gathered from the following speech of the prosecuting Counsel, the Acting Queen's Advocate, in opening the case at the Criminal Sessions of the Ceylon Supreme Court on the 21st November :—The Acting Queen's Advocate, addressed the jury on behalf of the Crown, and said they were empanelled to try a case of more than ordinary importance. It was of great importance to the accuseds—men who had hitherto held a prominent position in the mercantile community and in society, and who were to-day in a perilous position. The jury should give the case their best and undivided attention, for it was a case which, if all the evidence adduced be believed, would show such mercantile fraud as would tend to shake the credit of the country to its centre. The first accused was a member of a hitherto respectable firm, Messers. Armitage Brothers, which consisted of three partners—the first accused, his brother Mr. J. S. Armitage, more familiarly known as Colonel Armitage, and F. Newman, resident in England. The second accused was the manager of the firm, who attended to its financial business, and who held Mr. Newman's Power of Attorney. It would appear that it has been the usage in the mercantile community to get loans on the hypothecation of goods. There were four banks in Colombo, the Oriental Bank, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, the Madras Bank, and the National Bank of India, and it appears that the firm of Armitage Brothers had accounts with all these, and was in the habit of hypothecating goods and taking loans from each of them. It is easy to see what facilities dealing with four banks afforded for fraudulent transactions when the security given was in the possession of the firm. It would appear that the firm applied to Mr. Noble, the Agent of the Bank of Madras, for a loan of Rs. 50,000. Mr. Noble hesitated over the matter as he had previously lent them money, and not being satisfied with the security tendered, asked for more coffee ; accordingly more was added and formal application was sent in for the loan. But before coming to this loan, he (the speaker) would call the attention of the jury to a piece of evidence which would show the necessity which drove the firm to apply for the loan. It appears that in 1881, Mr. Matheson, the Inspector of the Bank, arrived in Colombo and in looking over the accounts, was not satisfied with the account of Armitage Bros. He accordingly sent for the accuseds, who had interviews with him, and he told them distinctly that in all future loans the bank expected that the firm would not remove any of the goods unless a delivery order was given for them by the bank. The firm had been in the habit of making part payment or loans and dealing with the goods hypothecated—which the bank considered unsatisfactory. Mr. Matheson then instructed Mr. Noble to put that condition down in writing in a letter to the firm. (Read letter.) This was a very material part of the case against the accuseds inasmuch as they had not abided by these instructions. In compliance with that request, whenever goods since that day were wanted by the firm to be released, the practice was for the firm to send in a letter of application with a cheque for the value of the goods. A delivery order addressed to the storekeeper was then sent to the firm and the goods were released accordingly. This practice was carried on by them, even for some of the goods under the last loan, up to within a few days of their suspension. This is also important as showing that for the goods now in question the accuseds never applied for a delivery order. In the month of January last, the National Bank of India, through its Agent, wrote to the firm of Armitage Brothers that they would wish, for better security, that the goods hypothecated to it should be removed to a special godown. At that the firm would appear to have taken umbrage, and wrote in reply that rather than agree to such a proposal they would take up their loans. A few days after that they went to Mr. Noble, and applied for a loan. Mr. Noble, upon getting the usual security and the store warrant signed by Mr. Willisford as storekeeper, and confirmed for the firm by the first prisoner, along with the usual promissory note for the value of the goods, placed the sum of Rs. 50,000 to the credit of the firm. This was on the 4th February. On that day the firm had to the credit of its current account only the sum of Rs. 750. No sooner did they get this loan than they paid it to the National Bank, so that it was the pressure brought to bear upon the firm by the National Bank that led them to go to the Madras Bank for the loan. At the time this application was made not a word was said to Mr. Noble about the debt to the other Bank. He concluded it was wanted in the ordinary course of business and consented to give it. The application for the loan was in the writing of the second accused and signed for the firm by the first, so that they were both cognisant of what they were about. (Read letter of application.) There was an interlineation in the part relating to coffee, 2,200 bushels made into 2,700, and initialed by the second accused. The application was accompanied by a promissory note signed by the first accused, and a store warrant, which last was a remarkable document. It was to this effect :—"Received from sundry estates and vessels on account of Armitage Brothers 143 tons bone dust, 25 tons ebony, 2,700 bushels parchment coffee, which I hold deliverable to the Bank of Madras. (Signed) E. P. Willisford." The body of this warrant is in the handwriting of the second accused. Mr. Willisford, who was duped to sign this will tell you that he signed it when he did not hold 2,700 bushels of coffee, or any coffee at all. There was coffee in store, but when he signed this warrant he did not hold any coffee deliverable to the order of the Bank of Madras. One of the false pretences charged against the accuseds is that there was no coffee at all, and secondly that on that day they did not hold any coffee deliverable to the Bank of Madras. Mr. Willisford will show that he had no share in the transaction beyond signing the warrant. There was yet another curious document which was sent when the loan was applied for. Mr. Noble received a letter in the writing of the first prisoner, to the effect that the firm would commence to pay off their debt to the Bank at the rate of 25 per cent. at certain intervals, and offering, if the bank preferred sterling money, to pay a part of the debt in that currency. Now, this was a very specious letter, for we have it in evidence that for nearly a couple of years the firm was virtually insolvent, and the letter was written as a bait. Shortly after that letter, the first accused left for England, leaving the second accused and Colonel Armitage in charge of the firm. Shortly after Mr. Britton left the island, and during the absence of these two, on the 24th April the suspension of the firm took place, its only partner in the island being the Colonel. No sooner did the firm suspend payment, than the bank went to Mr. J. S. Armitage and said "Where is our coffee?" the answer was, "I cannot tell." In point of fact, not a single bushel of coffee was forthcoming. The natural question was : "If you hypothecated coffee, where is it? what became of it?" The prisoners had the opportunity before a J. P. of showing where the coffee was. The circumstance of the accuseds not being able to produce any coffee, when required, showed that they never had the coffee and never held it deliverable to the order of the Bank. The proof that the coffee was not there lies with them, and the evidence which will be produced will be the prisoners' own employees and their books. This case was unlike any others, for here there was no question of the credibility of witnesses. The evidence would be mainly the evidence of the prisoners' own servants. When the books came into the possession of Mr. MacGregor the Assignee, he found that at the date when the letter of hypothecation was given, Armitage Brothers had not 2,700 bushels of coffee to hypothecate at all. Bear this fact in mind, that the crime was completed on the 5th February, when representing that they had so much coffee at a particular store they give it as security for a loan. If it be proved that they had not that coffee, the offence is proved. It is necessary to explain that Armitage Brothers were in the habit of curing coffee for others, such as Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Moir, and Mr. Cameron. It could not be said that they could hypothecate the coffee of their constituents. They had no more right to do so than a watchmaker would have to hypothecate a watch given to him for repair. In order to prove the absence of coffee, it was necessary to inform the jury what was the course of business. When coffee arrived in carts, it was measured and entered in the measuring book, transferred into a daily return, and a copy of the return was sent to the office, and there hung up in the partners' room. That return showed them what they had in their mills, and what stage of curing the coffee was in, so that they had every day the opportunity of knowing exactly what came in every day. It could not be said that they filled in the warrant under the supposition that they had the coffee, because they had in their room the means of verifying what quantity they actually had, and not only what quantity, but from what estate it came. Mr. Elphinstone. Mr. Cameron and others whose coffee was sent for curing to Armitage Brothers would be called to prove that they never authorised the firm to hypothecate their coffee. The managers of the Chartered Mercantile Bank and the Oriental Bank would prove that some of the coffee in store was coffee advanced against by them upon cash credits, and was not available for hypothecation to the Madras Bank. When the firm failed, there was a certain amount of coffee in store, but each owner of the different parcels claimed his, and the assignee gave it up, so that the bank had not a single bushel of the 2,700 bushels left. It was also necessary to prove to the jury in order to disprove that the coffee at the date of the loan was available, that when the firm professed to have 2,700 bushels of coffee, they had already hypothecated to the Madras Bank on the 16th December 1,439 bushels, and on the 20th December 2,094 bushels, making 3,433 bushels, and with this 2,700 bushels, there ought to have been 6,233 bushels under hyothecation. Now, it will be proved that out of this 6,233 bushels, not a single bushel has been delivered. It was necessary in order to prove that coffee was not available to show that the firm on the same date had hypothecated the coffee to other parties too. In point of fact, on the date of suspension there ought to have been 6,233 bushels, whereas there was nothing at all for the bank. On the day of suspension there were 2,848 bushels belonging to other parties. Mr. MacGregor, the assignee, is dead, but his deposition taken and read over to the accused, will be read to the jury. That evidence is remarkable as showing that after having inspected the books, he found that, not to go farther back, the firm was insolvent, in June, 1881, and the prisoners must have known it. Perhaps Counsel for the defence might try and draw a distinction between the prisoners, indeed the first prisoner directly benefitted by the loan, but, where two persons jointly assist and concert in imposing upon a third, they are equally guilty as principals in the first degree. He would show that the second prisoner had an interest in bolstering up the firm. He was drawing a very handsome salary, Rs. 1,000 a month, and further he was allowed to overdraw his account by Rs. 25,000 at the date of suspension, and before that by Rs. 27,000, and of course the suspension of the firm would have been his suspension as well, so that he was interested, not only as an employé of the firm, but also financially, in that the suspension of the firm would put a stop to his income. This is the evidence which will be laid before the jury, and if these facts are proved there is but one verdict which can be brought in. The prisoners could not be asked for an explanation, but where all the facts were peculiarly within their knowledge, it was only reasonable that they should give an explanation. The employès of the prisoners will be called and their books produced, and from them the jury will learn that on the day the accused professed to give as security 2,700 bushels of coffee, they had no coffee whatever available. If such gigantic frauds as this are allowed to be perpetrated, the credit of the island will be brought low indeed. In conclusion he trusted that if he proved his case, the jury, while they would make every allowance for mercantile misfortunes, would give such weight to their verdict as would show that good faith in business must not be made a marketable commodity.

After evidence had been gone into at great length, the counsel for the defence addressed the jury for three hours, urging that there was not a tittle of legal evidence to go to a jury, that no money had passed, and that therefore there could have been no theft, that there was an absence of all evidence as to the actual stock of coffee other than parchment in the store on the 4th February, and that the store books could not be taken as evidence, and that even if they were, they were not to be relied upon. On behalf of the second prisoner it was pleaded that, filling in the forms, he had acted simply as a scribe under the direction of the firm whose servant she was.

Mr. Justice Clarence summed up, occupying nearly two hours. On the conclusion of his address he directed the jury to find on the five questions of fact which he had noted down on paper, and he would then direct them what verdict to bring in. As regards the second count in the indictment, the intention to defraud, he withdrew that altogether from the jury.

The jury retired and after a few minutes brought in their answers to the questions as given below—

Did defendants pretend to Mr. Noble that Armitage Brothers had on 4th Feb. 1882 at Mutwal Mills at the disposal of the firm and available as a security for a loan of 2,200 or 2,700 bushels parchment valued at Rs, 23,800.—Yes.

Did defendants also pretend that same coffee was held by Mr. Willisford as storekeeper of the firm deliverable to the order of the Bank of Madras or assignees?—Yes.

Were the pretences or either of them false?—No.

If false, did defendants know them to be so?—No.

Did defendants by means of such false pretences or either of them obtain from Mr. Noble, as agent of the Bank of Madras, the sum of Rs. 50,000?—No.

If so, did defendants obtain such sums with intent to defraud?—No.

His lordship directed a verdict of acquittal which was accordingly brought in. The prisoners were then discharged on this indictment, but the acting Queen's Advocate said there was another charge on another commitment, and he would ask time till Thursday to consider whether he would press that charge. As regards the charge against Colonel Armitage, he wished to withdraw that entirely.—*Times of Ceylon.*

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It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on SATURDAY, the 9th December, 1882, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground, and feeding fees, from Cattle Dealers, Butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 3 months from 1st January to 31st March 1883, and Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 15 months, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1883 to 31st March 1884. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases Japanware, consisting of handsome awata shippo vases, awata shippo pots and covers, awata shippo jars and covers, awata tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow-street, a large quantity of hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich tea and dessert sets, platedware, writing desks, date boxes, and tea caddies, and sundry samples of glassware, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th December, 1882.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public action at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
15 cases prints.
1 ,, flower vases.
1 ,, cups and saucers.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of iron bedsteads, chain, tables, &c.

On account of the concerned.
15 bales American drill, sea damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Pony Cart.
1 C. spring Buggy.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the undermentioned places, the following timber, to close consignment, per "Byculla" and "Amoor," in small convenient lots to suit purchasers:—

At the Kassar Basin.
75 tons first-class teak squares.
At the Mazagon Darookhana.
75 tons scantlings of various sizes.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by public auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light dogcart, a strong bay horse, lamps, pictures, &c. the property of W. ADAMS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture, jewellery, and other effects late Mr. W. C. Whitten, consisting of round, pier, card, side, dressing and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing-room easy, arm and without arm, chairs, hat-stand, screens, wardrobe, chest of drawers, bookstand, sideboard, camp tables, iron bedsteads, dressing glass and porcelain ware, wearing apparel, gold and silver watches, gold lockets, rings, earrings, Albert chains, studs, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the first floor of Messrs. Morton & Co.'s Tea Emporium in Church-gate-street, Fort, opposite the *Times of India* Old Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., a quantity of very valuable platedware, &c., the property of JOHN LUMSDAINE, Esq., about to leave India.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 6th December.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th December, 1882.

## NOTICES.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 16th inst. when a SIXTH CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per share was made payable at the Bank of Bombay on the 16th Dec. 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1882.

## SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the erection of a new passenger station at Dadur.

Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the LANDING of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in BOMBAY, also for LOADING and STACKING the same at COLABA, including SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS, during one year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December, 1883. Copy of the form and conditions, on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 20th instant.

2. Tenderers are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years, if so desired by the Company.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD. Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS, including the SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS, at the Company's General Stores Depot at Parell for one year, from 1st January next.

2. Tenderers are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years, if so desired by the Company.

3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The undersigned does not bind himsel to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.

## STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighte being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect om the Ale so ong associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

## BOLTON AND COMPANY

Have the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

## THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

## TOYS

AND

'XMAS NOVELTIES

FOR THE

MILLION.

EVERYONE SHOULD

VIS[illegible]

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS.

## CHRISTMAS 1882.

### HAMILTON AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite VISITORS to Bombay to INSPECT their Establishment where their INDIAN MANUFACTURES in the PRECIOUS METALS may be leisurely examined.

THE COLLECTION includes choice specimens of NATIVE and EUROPEAN ART, and will be found interesting to the SIGHT-SEER and CONNOISSEUR as well as to the BUYER.

NEW SPECIALITE FOR THE SEASON.

THE "ROYAL DEVON WARE."

*A large assortment of which is now on view in our Show-room with a great variety of other Novelties.*

VISITORS incur no obligation to purchase.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK.

## AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case | 500 |
| Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—(New Model) | 500 |
| Ditto with Ornamental Top and Gold panels, 10 stops and 2 swells (New Model) | 450 |
| Ditto in Gothic case, with 12 stops and 2 swells (a very powerful Instrument) New Model | 650 |
| **AMERICAN ORGANS BY BELL & CO.** | |
| In Ornamental case with Rack at the back for Music, 2 Stops and Knee Swell | 250 |
| Ditto. Ditto. With 8 Stops and Knee Swell | 350 |
| **AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.** | |
| With Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops, and Knee Swell | 300 |
| **AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.** | |
| Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops | 450 |
| Do. Do. 13 Stops and two Swells | 750 |
| **AMERICAN ORGANS BY GEO. WOODS.** | |
| The District Organ, 4 Stops and Knee Swell compass, 4 Octoves | 160 |
| The Bungalow Organ, 6 Stops and Knee Swell compass, 5 Octaves | 300 |
| **THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.** | |
| Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes | 120 |
| **HARMONIUMS.** | |
| Solid Oak, 4 Octaves | 100 |
| Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers | 120 |
| Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers | 160 |
| Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator | 180 |
| Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature | 800 |
| **HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.** | |
| In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom | 250 |
| In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom | 300 |
| In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector zinc bottom | 350 |
| In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto | 500 |

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,
21, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,

## TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | March | Erinnerung Von Berlin | Hartwig. |
| 2. | Symphony | Italia | Ricci. |
| 3. | Waltz | Arabesken | Kopetzky. |
| 4. | Medley | Blumenmadchen | Loiben. |
| 5. | Cavatto | Unser Liebling | Weiss. |
| 6. | Polka | Burschikos | Schaman. |
| 7. | Overture | Diamants de la Couronne | Auber. |
| 8. | Waltz | Electrische Funken | Zikoff. |
| 9. | Mazurka | Souvenir di Mostar | Wachter. |
| 10. | Galop | Reissaus | Fahrbach. |

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

## OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY

(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

| Cash. Rs. | | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | ... Old Vatted Glenlivet | ... 22 |
| 23 | ... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve | ... 24 |

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

### MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has received a LARGE and CHOICE SELECTION of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

SELECTED FROM THE FIRST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.
AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ...................Rs. 25
Do. hunting ,, ...................... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ...................... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

## THORPE AND CO.,

FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the Newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Black Zephyr, Low Round Crown Feather Weight | 8 | 8 |
| Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen | 8 | 8 |
| Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality | 8 | 8 |
| Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown, The Latest | 8 | 8 |
| **DRESS, AND LADIES' HATS.** | | |
| Best Black Silk | 15 | 8 |
| Drab Tan Naples | 10 | 8 |
| Ladies Black Silk for Riding | 18 | 8 |
| Ladies Black Felt Hats | 10 | 8 |
| Ladies Fawn and Drab Hats | 10 | 8 |

A large stock of Hawkes Regulation Helmets, Elwoods Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL AMOUNTS OVER RS. 10.

THORPE AND CO.,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

## BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for all departments.

TAILORING.

New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flannels, Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

SHIRTS.

French Cambrics, Latest designs, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford cloths, Zephyr-cloths, Shirt Jewellery, &c., &c.

HATS.

New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Solid Leather, Tan Canvas, Japanned Canvas, Courier Bags, Gladstone Bags, Excelsior Bags, Dressing Cases (a large assortment), Writing Cases, Hold-alls, Straps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest and Best Selected stock in this Presidency. Orders executed promptly, and best English and French leather only are used.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Atkinson's Soaps and Perfumery, Brushes, and every requisite for a journey by land or sea.

FANCY STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND OTHER CHOICE GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

### ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

### THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

## NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SIX CAST MULES, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Office at Ahmednuggur, on FRIDAY, the 8th December, 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, and the animals are to be removed without equipments immediately the sale closes, otherwise they will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

STANLEY CARTER, Major.
Officiating Executive Commissariat Officer.
Ex. Comst. Office, Ahmednuggur, 30th November, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWELVE good and strong MULES belonging to Ahmedabad and Rajkot Field Column Establishments, cast being over 16 years in age, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Cattle Lines, on TUESDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 5 P.M.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, and the mules to be removed at once without equipments by the purchasers, otherwise they will be re-sold at their risk and cost.

E. A. BARCLAY, Capt.
Ex. Commissariat Officer.
Ex. Commissariat Office, Ahmedabad, 30th November, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that HOTEL DEL EUROPE is going to be SOLD, and that all persons having any claim or demand against the said Hotel are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Solicitor, at his office, No. 107, Meadow-street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said Hotel will be completed without any reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 30th Day of November, 1882.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Attorney to the Purchaser.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce that he has got a LARGE VARIETY of WOOLEN CLOTH, viz. Broad Cloth, Trousering, Merino, Alpaca, Flannel, &c., &c.

He also undertakes to supply ready-made Clothes for Gentlemen, Grooms, Office Peons, Domestic Servants, &c., &c.

Gentlemen who will accord him their patronage will find that his charges are very moderate and the work very satisfactorily done.

Samples are forwarded at any time when desired.

JAMSETJEE EDULJEE BANATWALLA,
101, Fort Bazaar Gate.

[illegible]E IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., Bombay time.

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance sheet for the period ending 15th November, 1882.

2nd—To appoint Directors.

3rd—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 11th December, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 9th November, 1882.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CENTRAL EXCHANGE will be KEPT OPEN DAY and NIGHT from the 1st December.

The Company begs to give notice that a Telephone Office has been opened at the Prince's Dock, which for the present will be available to Subscribers to the Central Exchange free of charge.

Captains of vessels loading and discharging in the Prince's Dock can become subscribers to the above Office on payment of Rs. 15 for each visit to the Port.

Cotton Firms, who are already subscribers to the Central Exchange, can communicate with their Offices and elsewhere from the Company's Colaba Office on payment of Rs. 100 per annum until further notice.

District Telephone Exchanges in connection with the Fort Central Exchange, at Byculla and Malabar Hill, will shortly be opened, and applications from subscribers are now being registered.

All communications to be addressed

MESSRS. BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

*FOR SALE.*

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

## OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

### PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, and the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st January, 1883, the PRESENT ORDINARY RATES for the carriage of goods over this Railway will be CANCELLED, and the following REDUCED RATES SUBSTITUTED:—

| | Per maund per mile pie |
|---|---|
| First Class | ·35 |
| Second ,, | ·325 |
| Third ,, | ·7 |
| Fourth ,, | ·85 |
| Fifth ,, | 1·0 |

These revised rates will apply to the through traffic from Sabarmati to Delhi and Agra, and *vice versa*, as well as in local traffic. They will be less than the present special rates for through and local traffic.

Special low rates regarding which information can be obtaind at all stations will be quoted for—

Cement (masonry.)
Coal
Firewood
Grain, edible
Iron ore and slag
,, pig
Kunkur
Limestone
Marble, rough
Oilcake
Pulses
Salt
Saltpetre
Seeds, common
Slates, rough, in tiles or slabs for building, flooring and roofing purposes.
Stone, unwrought.
Tobacco, native, raw.

The new special rates for Grain and Common Seeds will make the charges in through traffic to stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as follows:—

| | Per maund. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi to Sabarmati | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Agra Fort to Sabarmati | 0 | 8 | 8 |

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ajmere, 16th November 1882.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1882.

## OUR NEW SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

DR. BLANEY delivered his second lecture on this subject at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday afternoon, to a fairly large audience.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presided, and opened the proceedings with a few remarks. He said it was neither the object of Dr. Blaney, nor of himself, nor of those working with them, to express a judgment upon this important question without examining the evidence before them. They simply wished to examine for themselves all the bearings of the drainage system as it was about to be introduced into Bombay, and it seemed to him that the leaders of their public journals would do well if before they prescribed for the public their dose of drainage they would satisfy themselves that they had fully studied the diagnosis of the disease from which the patient is suffering; and the way in which certain matters and certain names—those of the past and the present Health Officer—were being mixed up was unnecessary, and should not be used in such a manner upon such an occasion, because they were not sitting in judgment upon the Municipal administration of the city, nor upon that of the characters of any particular officers. In that morning's *Times of India* certain statistics of mortality in various cities and towns of the world were given, as contrasted with the same statistics of Bombay; but in regard to that evidence he would say that, so far as the facts were before them, they know that they were in great danger from the introduction of an underground system of sewerage, because Calcutta was suffering from this underground danger, and so was Paris. In the latter city there was an epidemic, supposed to be due to underground sewerage. Now, if these statistics showed that Bombay was more healthy than the other cities abovenamed, which are suffering from drainage, then let Bombay without an underground system remain as she is, at any rate until they had practical evidence before them to the contrary. (Applause.)

The lecturer said.—In a previous lecture we considered our existing sewerage system, and pointed out that it was intended to use that system for carrying off the rainfall, supplementing it with some additional drains. It was stated that the capital cost of that system could not be less than 50 lakhs of rupees. We now come to the new sewerage system, a part of which has already been put down. Commencing at Carnacbunder, the sewers of this system run through the native town and terminate in an outfall at Worlee beyond low-water mark. This system is known as Major Tulloch's, modified by Mr. Walton. The main or distinguishing feature of this system is that the storm-water of the monsoon will be excluded from the sewers, and that they will only carry house sewage, night-soil, and urine. You know, gentlemen, that this sewerage system is only to serve the Fort and what is spoken of as the native town. The outlying districts of the city, such as Parell, Mahim, Worlee, Sion, are excluded, probably because the cost o[illegible] including these districts would very cons[illegible]bly increase the expenditure. The capital c[illegible]em is estimated at 50 lakhs of rupees, [illegible]nts an annual charge of about Rs. 3,2[illegible]rs on the Municipal revenue at 5 per [illegible]ne may suppose that this annual pay[illegible]nts all the required expenditure t[illegible]he system and bring it into working [illegible] far from it. Already the Corporation [illegible]ed that the expenditure for house c[illegible]d water closets shall be borne by the [illegible] and the sum of 8 lakhs of rupees h[illegible]oned for making house connections to [illegible]ion of the system. Under this resolution of the Corporation the cost of house connections for the entire system will amount to about 20 or 25 lakhs of rupees. We have thus to face a certain expenditure of 70 or 75 lakhs of rupees. Regarding the principle adopted by the Corporation, of paying for house connections and water closets from the Municipal Fund, we have always contended that the scientific officers of the Municipality, who are supposed to be responsible for the efficient execution of the system and for its sanitary results, namely, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, should have every possible assistance afforded them for securing a successful result, and with this view we have always insisted that the work, in every part of the system, should be executed by Municipal agency and with Municipal funds, thus placing it out of the power of poor houseowners and the owners of large lodging-houses and chawls to put in bad work and destroy the system. In like manner, we have insisted that as the system is a sanitary system, the Executive Health Officer should direct the many important sanitary details of the work, and be responsible for the efficiency of the system when it is brought into operation. Nobody will doubt the soundness of these conclusions, and it remains for the Corporation to see them carried out. But to return to the question of the probable cost of the system. It is certain that no night-soil sewerage system can be worked without water; indeed, an abundance of water is essential. If we may be permitted to estimate the quantity of water from the new pattern native water closet which has just been approved of, and of which we shall speak presently, two gallons will be discharged into the privy pan by every user. Suppose the number of persons to be served by the new system to be 600,000, and each person used a closet once in 24 hours, the quantity of water required would be one million two hundred thousand gallons per day, the public closets that are to be put up for the poor being separately provided for. But we can scarcely make this a mathematical question; the use of the closets may be more frequent than once a day, more than one flushing may be necessary, and certainly will be where the closets are in the houses instead of outside. We are left, therefore, to estimate the quantity of water that will be practically sufficient at four, five, or six gallons per head, certainly at some rate that will involve the provision of an additional water-supply. We know from our own experience that some of the names in the town which are connected with the broken joint system of house connections require many gallons of water for flushing to keep down the sewer stench in the room during the hours of night when the occupants are asleep. View the system of discharging night-soil into sewers in this country as we may, every one must confess that an abundance of water is an essential feature of this system. We can offer you but a very rough estimate of the cost of an additional water-supply. Sea-water may be used for the sewers and pipe drains, and the cost of this supply will include pumping in at the head of the system and pumping out at the outfall. The supply for closets will probably be of fresh water. If an additional storage reservoir is decided upon, the cost will depend on the site and size of the reservoir. We know that the Ewoor reservoir and supply system can be executed for about 60 lakhs of rupees. Until something definite is known as to the quantity of water that will be necessary to make the system safe and effective, and the source whence it is to be obtained, any estimate of the cost of an additional water-supply can only be broadly guessed at. But if such a broad guess may be allowed we would estimate the cost at sixty lakhs of rupees, provided the water required is to be brought into Bombay from a distance of several miles. Mr. Bapty has proposed, as a measure of economy, that the ground water in the city should be used for flushing the closets and even the sewers, but no examination of the surface has yet been made to ascertain whether the required quantity can be procured and stored in suitable localities. He says that the ground water, which served the whole city before the Vehar works were executed, is now only partially used, while it is still there and only serves to make the surface more damp than it was in former years, and that if it can be lowered in this way it will improve public health. Again, inasmuch as the new system is untried in the tropics, and may therefore be called experimental, it is only prudent to assume that it will cost something more than the 50 lakhs of rupees at which it is estimated, apart from the cost of house connections and water-supply. How much more that cost will be no one can venture to guess. This we do know, however, that wherever sewerage is undertaken the system must be made efficient, cost what it may. If the system is once laid down, it is impossible to abolish it :—like matrimony without a divorce law, once married nothing but death can separate the connection. The capital cost of the new sewerage system will certainly be at least 70 lahks and may be more. An additional water-supply may cost from 40 to 60 lakhs, if fresh water is used, so that the entire capital cost may come to 100 or more lakhs. It is assumed that the permanent maintenance cost of this system will be nil. But, gentlemen, we must not be so sanguine. That every closet will perform its own cleansing at the proper time and in the most desirable way, and that every trap and pipe will keep in serviceable condition, is expecting too much. The ingenuity of the engineer who puts in the system, and that of the person who uses it, is likely to be unequal, and troubles may arise, and danger likewise, which will require the constant employment of inspectors. If this is true, then we shall require a permanent addition to the staff of the engineer, and what will that staff cost? We can scarcely expect an inspector to examine more than 100 houses a day, and if we estimate the number of houses to be connected with the new system at 15,000, the number of inspectors will be 150. Let us suppose we can secure efficient men at Rs. 20 per mensem, then the monthly cost of 150 inspectors will be Rs. 3,000, or Rs. 36,000 per annum. This staff of inspectors may, and probably will, require a few superior officers to see that the inspecting work is efficiently performed, to receive the reports, to direct repairs, and to undertake prosecutions. The salary of these officers can scarcely be less than Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and may be a great deal more if they happen to have friends in the Corporation. But let us take Rs. 2,000 a month, which is equal to Rs. 24,000 per annum. We thus have a permanent charge of Rs. 60,000 per annum on the Municipal revenue for supervising the sewerage system. Nor will it be possible to dispense with disinfectants. Let us estimate this item at Rs. 10,000 per annum. This also will be a permanent charge. An abstract of the probable cost of the new sewerage system may be thus summed up :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital cost of system | Rs. | 5,00,00,000 |
| House connection | ,, | 2,00,00,000 |
| Water-supply | ,, | 6,00,00,000 |
| | Rs. | ...13,00,00,000 |
| Annual cost of Inspecting Staff | Rs. | 60,000 |
| Disinfectants | ,, | 10,000 |
| | Rs. | ... 70,000 |

We have not time to work out the details of the annual charge which this expenditure would fix upon the city, but may broadly estimate it at about 8 lakhs of rupees, This financial view of the system will convince most of you, gentlemen, of the unreasonableness of insisting upon carrying out at once the whole of the system. And is it not opposed to common sense to execute the system and complete it, and then to turn round upon the Corporation and say that the completed system must remain unutilized until the water-works are completed? And water-works cannot be completed in one year, probably not in five from the day on which the resolution is formed to bring in more water. We suppose that no one will contend that any of our present water-supply should be diverted to the new sewerage system, nor are the people prepared for having their present domestic supply reduced. So much for the financial aspect of the new sewerage. Turn we now from the financial to the sanitary features of the new sewerage. It is here that public attention is chiefly fixed. The city is divided upon this question. A few express confidence in its success, while many, and we fear a very large majority, are not so confident. Ever since the Corporation accepted the scheme the question has been asked, Will an underground night-soil system of sewerage work satisfactorily in Bombay? We need scarcely say that no satisfactory reply has yet been given to this question. It is true the Municipal Executive officers are demanding to be allowed to go on with and complete the whole scheme at once, and say that no attempt should be made to judge the health results of the system until it is completed. They do not say that the work cannot be done section by section, for that has been already done, and surely if one section, that now completed, is brought into use, there is nothing to prevent its sanitary results being made manifest, inasmuch as no sewer poison can enter that system from any of the unsewered districts. We regard this demand to complete a whole system at once as unreasonable, for surely the existing deficiency of water affords conclusive evidence that the whole system dare not be begun or completed at once; for if begun, completed, and worked at once it must decimate the city. We say, therefore, that the demand to sewer the whole city at once is a dangerous demand to be resisted by all lawful means, for it conveys no assurance at all that public health will be improved, but rather the reverse. We will say even more than this—that apart from the financial difficulty, which itself has never yet been considered, the question of how to work the new sewerage system, as each section of the works was completed, has received no attention at all. Let us put on the house connections to the first section as soon as we please, and when that section is at work we shall discover, perhaps, to our dismay, that much more preparation is required for night-soil sewerage in this country than merely making a street drain, a house drain, and a pumping station. We now come to consider some of the details of our new sewerage system. And let us first say a few words about the night-soil feature of the system. You all know, gentlemen, that by running a large quantity of night-soil with the liquid house sullage into sewers the putridity of the moving liquid will be rapidly increased. This will occur in all seasons of the year, but most especially in the hot months. Some of you, gentlemen, will be able to call to mind the death of two Municipal labourers which occurred not so long ago in a sewer in Frere-road. That is a segmental sewer, and received the night-soil of the European General Hospital. The surviving labourers who worked in the sewer declared that while they could and did breathe the air of the sewer in the first part of its course and before it received night-soil, as soon as they came to the spot where the hospital discharge pipe was connected with the sewer, the sewage was the most offensive they had ever known, and it compelled them to discontinue cleaning out the sewer at that spot. Since the occurrence of this misadventure the sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for closing the storm-water openings into the sewer and providing shaft ventilators. This seems to be only a makeshift, for the filth of the sewer will be as bad as ever, and even worse, if any more night-soil is allowed to go into it. Only a few days ago another death occurred, in the case of a labourer while cleaning out a night-soil sewer in the Prince's Dock. These cases are significant of the difficulty of dealing with night-soil in sewers. We know it is contended that our sewage will travel with such great rapidity in our sewers that decomposition will not occur. This contention cannot be justified. Instead of having a great fall, our sewers are built with the least possible fall, because of the low level of the city, and the necessity of pumping the sewage; the sides of the sewers will always have a slimy deposit upon them, and this slime will act both as a poison and a ferment or promoter of decomposition. This ferment will be most potent for mischief in sewers carrying night-soil. The temperature of our sewers is exactly suited to the rapid formation of sewer gas on a large scale. A tropical sun is the greatest of oxydisers. Sewage well exposed to air and sun-light is much less dangerous to health than sewage from which these agents are excluded; for the absence of sun-light favours decomposition at the temperature of our sewers. Open surface drains are vastly better for preserving health than covered sewers, as we hope presently to prove. It is proposed to flush our sewers automatically. We observe that a sum of Rs. 6,100 has been sanctioned for automatic flushers at the heads of gullies for the first portion of the sewerage scheme. These flushers appear to be intended for cleansing the sewers with sewage: but in India we should regard this agent as a liquid not to be roused into activity in underground sewers as it will be by the flushers; for surely when it is disturbed and teased in that violent way it will deliver up all the gas it contains, and we may have to breathe it. These considerations, gentlemen, afford some evidence, even before we go into further details of our sewerage system, that to deal with night-soil in underground sewers in a tropical city is not a thing to be treated lightly, or done in the merry-hearted way in which it is proposed to be done in Bombay. Our house connections will form part of a somewhat complex mechanical system, many parts of which may be easily disordered and made inefficient. No reliance can be placed upon the users of the system to detect or correct the derangements. Consider the approved native water-closet which is now being put in above the privy seat, which consists of two raised surfaces for the feet, with an interval containing a metallic pan placed at a slope; overhead is a water-tank to be worked mechanically by each user of the privy pulling a chain within reach and thereby discharging two gallons of water into the pan to flush its contents into the connecting drain. In considering this model privy three questions arise: —(1) is a sufficiency of water available for working the system? (2) Will it always be found in the tank when wanted? (3) Will the user always flush his privy pan, especially will children do so? The pan, being of iron, seems objectionable for the purpose, as it will hasten decomposition; but this is a small objection. A far greater objection, we may almost say a fatal one, is the difficulty of getting the people to understand how to work the system. The Education Commission has just discovered that primary school education is very much neglected in this country, but what shall we say of the education of the masses in practical mechanics? And what is true regarding the inability of the masses to understand how to work water closets, which are within sight, is ten times more true of the privy connection pipes and their syphons, which are out of sight. We can only distinguish when these appliances of a night-soil sewerage are working well and preserving life, or working ill and producing death, by maintaining, as we have already pointed out, an ever-vigilant supervising staff of inspectors empowered to enter suspected premises at all hours and without previous notice. Fatal illness from defects in a sewage system is often inflicted on the unsuspecting and ignorant in a very brief space of time, often more brief than the time occupied in delivering this lecture. All these considerations go far to support our previous statement, viz., that an underground night-soil sewerage system contains within itself an element of failure if it be beyond the reach of the understanding of the people for whom it is provided. Running the night-soil into the sewers, as is contemplated by the new sewerage system, is a part of the scheme which, though much lauded by some people, is certainly regarded with grave misgivings by a large portion of the public. To make 200 tons of night-soil travel daily through the covered drains and sewers without deranging public health, especially when it is remembered who are the users of the privies which are to be put into connection with the pipe drains, seems to be a task of the greatest difficulty, and not to be lightly recommended. The Health Officer sees no difficulty of the kind; nay, he extols the system and recommends it. In the Annual Report for 1866, at page 84, he writes :—"In my last Annual Report I gave a description of the horrible results of removing night-soil by hand. It is not again necessary for me to speak at any length of the disposal of the night-soil, for I feel convinced that when once a complete drainage system has been carried out, the night-soil will only be removed in one way—by the sewers. Once the public realize that by a simple house connection they can be freed for ever from the nuisance and the presence of the sweepers, theorists may protest in vain against the admission of night-soil into sewers. In no city in Europe could the removal of the night-soil by sewers be attended with so little risk to the public health as in Bombay." Upon this recommendation we desire to remark that the Health Officer has not failed to give frequent permission to run night-soil into sewers in Bombay. The sewerage of the Secretariat, of some of the new buildings on the Esplanade, of the European General Hospital, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Elphinstone-circle, and the Prince's Dock has been run into ovoid sewers, segmental sewers, flat-bottomed sewers, and all kinds of sewers, and it is worth inquiring what has been the effect upon public health of this system. The old Fort flat-bottomed sewers were always bad and dangerous to health, but since these have been brought into connection with the Marine-street sewer and the Elphinstone-circle outfall sewer at the Mint, the residents of the southern part of the Fort have been complaining more than ever of being poisoned by sewer-gas, and we have ourselves advised the removal of at least two score families from the district in consequence of the prevalence there of sewer-gas diseases, or diseases aggravated by sewer-gas effluvia. These experiments with night-soil have been made with the utmost simplicity and with as much confidence as if there was no difference between night-soil and MacDougall's carbolate of lime, or between closed and open sewers. And what, gentlemen, is the experience of the use of water-closets in Bombay? As yet, these appendages of a sewerage system are only to be found in well-built houses, in houses in which, it is to be presumed, the system is intelligently worked and anxiously cared for. But we venture to say that they are not generally approved, if approved at all. Everywhere we hear them complained of as a nuisance and destructive of health. It is only because we would give pain to individuals by referring to the defective working of closets in particular houses that we refrain from naming the houses in which we know the system has failed. Last week one European family left one of the best houses in the Fort because its members were always in ill-health, when immediately on removal to a house without water-closets the health of the family was restored without the use of medicine. One lady, whom we know, was so prostrated by chronic sewer-gas poisoning that a change to Europe was recommended. And now, gentlemen, we come to one of the most important questions connected with our new sewerage system, and it is this :—Should every large and populous sanitary district in the city have been at once included in Mr. Walton's sewerage scheme? In other words, does every sanitary district in Bombay stand in need of the new sewerage for the purpose of improving the health of the population? To this question we answer emphatically—No. And now for the proof. The city is mapped out into sanitary districts, and most of these districts have populations of more than 20,000 persons. All these districts are not equally unhealthy, that is to say, the death-rate varies considerably in them, being permanently much higher in some districts than in others, as for instance in Kara Talao and Nagpara, while it is permanently much lower in some districts, such as Tarwaree, Market, and pre-eminently Phunnuswaree. We desire to direct special attention to the sanitary history of Phunnuswaree. Not only is that history full of interest to the fortunate population of the district, but it is of no less interest to those who wish to understand the hygienic value of the new sewerage system. Phunnuswaree, gentlemen, is a district with a population of 23,218 persons, according to the last census. The district is bounded on the east by Portuguese Church-street and Bholeshwar-road; on the west by Back Bay opposite the burning ground gate to the foreshore opposite the Churney-road, level crossing; on the north by Thakoodwar-road Churney-road, and the level crossing to Back Bay; and on the south by Dadysettt Agiary-lane, part of Breach Candy-road, Old Sonapore-lane, footpath through the Mahomedan burial-ground, and a straight line thence to Back Bay. This district is familiarly known to you all. It is nearly level, is well covered with buildings, the houses are not so substantial or expensive as the houses in several other districts, such as Mandvie, Market, and the Fort, and the population consists of persons of moderate means largely mixed with people of the labouring class. The natural drainage of the district is towards Back-Bay. The soil is mostly sand and moorum. Taken for all in all, Phunnuswaree has no special sanitary advantages of site, population, houses, surface drainage, or street ventilation which should make it more healthy than Malabar Hill, Bholeshwur, Dhobi Talao, or Chuckla. Some of the wells of Phunnuswaree are known to be polluted, and are said to be dangerous for cooking or drinking purposes. But, however that may be, you all know the district as one of the ordinary districts of the native town. We place before you, gentlemen, a return showing the annual rate of mortality in sixteen districts in the native town for a period of 14 years. The population of these districts varies from 54,656 in Oomercarry, the highest, to 14,542 in Tarwaree, the lowest, so that all are more or less populous districts. Amongst these districts Phunneswaree, as we have already said, has a population of 23,218 persons. The total population of the sixteen districts is 533,387, being slightly in excess of two-thirds of the whole population of Bombay. The average rate of mortality of all the districts combined is 26·6. The following is a table showing the average annual death-rate from all causes in 16 districts in the native town for a period of 14 years, from 1866 to 1880, excluding the famine years 1877 and 1878 :—

| POPULATION. | DISTRICTS. | |
|---|---|---|
| 23,218 | Phunnuswaree.. | 18·6 |
| 14,542 | Tarwaree | 19·3 |
| 49,130 | Market | 21·0 |
| 27,904 | Mazagon | 21·7 |
| 39,409 | Dhobie Talao | 22·6 |
| 38,106 | Bhooleshwur | 24·2 |
| 25,319 | Girgaum | 25·1 |
| 33,290 | Doongree | 25·6 |
| 29,436 | Khetwady | 25·8 |
| 26,842 | Byculla | 29·4* |
| 37,048 | Chukla | 29·8 |
| 54,656 | Oomercarry | 29·9 |
| 42,351 | Mandvee | 30·1 |
| 34,990 | Koombarwada | 30·1 |
| 28,455 | Kamatepoora | 35 2 |
| 28,691 | Kara Talao | 39·0 |
| 533,387 | Average of 16 districts | 26·6 |

* For 7 years only from 1873 to 1881.

From this table you will observe that Phunnuswaree is by far the healthiest district of Bombay, having only an average death-rate of 18·6 per 1,000 of population when calculated over a series of fourteen years, or only one-half the mortality of the most unhealthy districts, such as Kamatepoora and Kara Talao. When we remember that the only valid reason that can be given for abolishing the existing system of sewerage and replacing it by Mr. Walton's new sewerage is that the new system will improve public health, or in other words will reduce the existing rate of mortality, we have seriously to ask ourselves what assurance have we that the new system will bring the average annual death-rate of Phunnuswaree below 18 per 1,000, and whether the advocates of a general new scheme of sewerage for the whole of Bombay have ever asked themselves this question? To sewer a healthy district at a great expense, and in doing so to increase the mortality, would be absurd, if it were not mischievous and criminal. We know that Dr. Hunter's Drainage Commission never inquired into the comparative health statistics of the various districts of Bombay; it is evident on the face of their report that they too, along with others, assumed that all the districts of Bombay were alike unhealthy, and that all required a new sewerage system to improve public health, except Kamateepoora. Yet of a Drainage Commission it was surely expected that public health considerations, and these alone, would guide their judgment. Now, when Kara Talao and Phunnuswaree were recommended to be sewered on precisely the same system, and apparently for the same reason, namely, the extreme unhealthiness of the two districts, what can we suppose but that the sanitary history of these districts never entered the mind of the Commission? We have shown you, gentlemen, that sewerage works have been in progress in Bombay off and on for the last half century at least, and our experience, so far as it goes, is that in none of the districts in which underground sewerage on the modern system has been put in has the death-rate been reduced to the Phunnuswaree level. These bad results may be due to a deficiency of sanitary knowledge on the part of the Executive, to the perversity of the climate, to the ignorance or even to the poverty of the people, as the Health Officer puts the case against Kammateepoora; but be the cause of failure what it may, no modern underground sewerage system has yet given the people of Bombay any assurance of a diminished death-rate. It requires a very robust faith to believe that the new system will change the sanitary aspect of Bombay. That it will give an outward polish to the streets and lanes no one will deny; but is this the chief object of an underground night-soil sewerage system? Or is not that object the improvement and preservation of public health? Now, what is the system of drainage in Phunnuswaree? Let us describe it in the words of the Health Officer, as we find them in the second quarterly report for 1881 :— "The drainage, in the sense of open channels for removal of sewage (for there is no system of under-ground drainage) of Phunnuswaree is very imperfect—it could scarcely be more imperfect in a large city—and very bad, generally ill-constructed or unmade, irregular, and surface leaking water-ways and superficial cesspools, the greatest protection and safety to the public health from the imperfection of these channels being in their openness, in the facility with which their contents can be removed and their effluvia dissipated and destroyed." The distinctive feature in the Phunnuswaree sewerage system is that air and sun-light have free access to the sewers, and consequently any sewer-gas that is formed is at once oxodized and rendered inert. The imperfections in the Phunnuswaree sewers which the Health Officer points out are all remediable defects, and should not have been allowed to exist, nor would they have existed if the fact had been realized that the Phunnuswaree sewerage system is really the most sanitary system known in this country. If the drains are ill-constructed, irregular, or leaky let them be repaired, and if flat-bottomed change the shape to ovoid, but in mercy do not sweep away health-giving open drains and replace them by subterranean gas retorts of the new sewerage system which are sure to kill. We commend a study of the existing Phunnuswaree drainage system along with that of the Kamateepoora system; a mortality of 18 per 1,000 against 40 per 1,000 is a striking contrast. And let us say that no ingenious theory of low-castes, of poverty, of dissipation, of bad houses, will explain the difference in the death-rate—that difference is almost wholly accounted for by the open and closed systems of sewerage. The open surface sewerage system of Phunnuswaree has existed, perhaps, for a century, and has preserved the health of the district very well, as far as we know. Certainly it has continued to do so for the last 16 years, and has, as we have shown you, a death-rate which will not compare unfavourably with the mortality rate of many English health resorts. Surely the district is not in need of an improved sewerage system, nor do we know of any system that will improve it. No better example of a successful open surface sewerage system could be afforded than that which exists in Phunnuswaree. The district is populous, containing as it does 23,000 persons, the locality is all built over, and the houses are essentially the houses of the middle class and the poor. We might copy the Phunnuswaree sewerage system with advantage, but as to abolishing it and replacing it by a complex underground system that idea savours of absurdity. That we have reached such an absurdity is due to the neglect to use our own powers of observation, and to refuse to receive all evidence of a local character, no matter by whom it is tendered. The evidence which we now offer you is irresistible, and must be accepted by every unprejudiced mind. The closed sewers with which Phunnuswaree is threatened, and the house connections and water-closets that are about to be provided for the district are clearly not wanted and never were wanted. If anything is wanted at all it is repairs to the existing open surface system; such repairs might do a little towards still further improving the health of the district, but it would be very little, inasmuch as the houses never receive the gaseous poison of underground sewers. From a long and intimate professional association with the Phunnuswaree district we are able to testify to what medical men speak of as the tractability of disease in that district. We need not detain you by pointing to the details of this experience; it is enough for our purpose to notice the fact. And is not this sanitary fact a great encouragement to the people of the district to wish that it shall be preserved to them by withholding from them a night-soil system of sewerage? We have, in this lecture, shown you that the probable cost of an underground night-soil sewerage system will amount to upwards of a million and a quarter sterling without providing for the outlying districts. We have indicated some of the dangers attendant upon running the night-soil into the new sewers, and we have furnished you with proofs that while some parts of our existing sewerage system were not understood and were left unconsidered, we had a specially successful example of open surface sewerage in some districts of the city, notably in Phunnuswaree, and that the health of that district could not be improved by any underground system, while it would probably be made worse, and inflict lasting injury upon the people. Is it not true that by mixing up all the districts of the city as a whole, considering them all equally unhealthy, all equally ill-sewered, all requiring underground sewers and complex house connections, we are extinguishing the source and foundation of all useful knowledge regarding the great problem of Indian sewerage. And what is our own experience in respect of this problem? Briefly it is this :—That while we have been spending much money upon sewerage works for many years past, notably during the last 17 years, the results we have achieved have been by no means encouraging. We put in a sewerage system in Kamatepoora and are now altering it. We put a most expensive system into the Fort and are now abandoning it. It is the modern system of sewers only that has failed to preserve health. And now we are presented with a still more modern system, the new features of which are that the sewage to be run off is to be of a higher or more pungent quality, for it is to be deprived of rain water on the one hand, while it is to be highly fortified with night-soil and urine on the other. This is the quality of sewage to be dealt with in sewers at a mean temperature of about 84 deg. Fahrenheit. When this sewage is prepared in Bombay it will be of the most poisonous quality to be found in or out of the civilized area of the globe. It was to be expected that numerous ingenious mechanical contrivances would be employed to prevent this sewage and its attendant gases displaying their deadly effects upon the people, and we find that such contrivances have been provided. What these are and how they may be expected to work amongst the people of Bombay will be discussed in the remaining two lectures of the course.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the lecturer.

## HIGH COURT.—DEC. 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

### DAMAGES FOR A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT

PARBATIBAI *vs.* JOHN M. R. O'SHEA.

THE plaintiff in person presented a petition to be allowed to sue the defendant, manager of the firm of Messrs. William Watson and Co., of Apollo-street, in *formâ pauperis*. It appeared that the plaintiff's husband, a native soldier, died some time ago, and that her son died in consequence of injuries sustained by being knocked down by the defendant's dog-cart in August last. The defendant was driving in the dog-cart, when the plaintiff's son came in the way, and was knocked down. A coroner's jury, who inquired into the circumstances, returned a verdict that the death was accidental. The plaintiff said she had no means of livelihood, and lived by begging, her only property in this world being clothes of the value of about five rupees. She sued the defendant to recover damages amounting to Rs. 2,100.

The defendant, who also appeared in person, had no objection to the plaintiff being allowed to sue him in *formâ pauperis*.

An order was made accordingly.

### JUDGMENT.

ROBERT PALMER HARDING *vs.* EDWARD RAMMELL.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, in delivering judgment in this case on Friday last, said.—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, trustee in bankruptcy for the estate of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., against the defendant, trustee under a deed of assignment of the property of M. Morton. The action was for Rs. 1,21,812-2-6, and was based originally on an account against Morton that was closed on the 30th April, 1878, but the claim has subsequently been reduced to Rs. 1,04,474-3-2. On the 4th May, 1878, Morton assigned all his property in Bombay for the benefit of his creditors to satisfy them or to pay them *pro rata*. After filing the suit the parties went before Mr. Justice Marriott, and the judge on the 13th April, 1880, ordered the plaintiff to bring an action either in Scotland or in England against Morton for the recovery of such amount as was due "in respect of the subject-matter of the present suit;" and the judge further ordered that the hearing of the suit should be postponed *sine die*. Within three months an action was commenced, as ordered, in England; but it had to be withdrawn, and another action commenced in Scotland. On the 18th March, 1882, the Court of Session of Scotland gave judgment against Morton in favour of the present plaintiff for £8,706-3-8, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 31st December, 1874, up to payment. By their letter of 22nd June, 1882, the plaintiff's solicitors demanded from the defendant's a dividend on M. Morton's estate in accordance with this judgment. Defendant's solicitors replied, in no way impugning the judgment, but they said that, for the protection of the defendant as trustee, a decree from this court must be obtained; and, they added, such a decree would not be resisted by them. The plaintiff amended the amount claimed in his plaint, so as to bring it in accordance with the Scotch judgment, and then brought the case on for hearing, relying on that judgment as the proof of his claim that had been agreed upon at the time the judge had made his order. The defendant, in spite of the foregoing facts, contests the force of the Scotch judgment on two grounds: firstly, that it was given against Morton personally and was no evidence against the trustee of Morton's estate; and secondly, that it had been obtained by collusion. As regards the first contention, there are, of course, cases where the interests of the debtor, after execution of a trust deed in favour of creditors, clash with those of the trustee of the deed; and procedings between the debtor and third parties claiming to be creditors do not necessarily bind the trustee. But I do not think this objection sustainable in view of all the circumstances of this case. The defendant is trustee under a deed of assignment executed by Morton for the purpose of distributing Morton's estate in Bom-

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bay equitably, in satisfaction or *pro rata*, among the creditors of Morton. The date of the trust deed is the 4th May, 1878. The plaintiff's claim is as representatives of creditors of Morton on a debt which arose before that date. The parties agreed—at least, that is my view of what took place before Mr. Justice Marriott—that the exact amount of the plaintiff's claim should be settled in the most satisfactory manner by action against Morton. It was not at that time contended that the claim was untenable as against Morton's trustee. Indeed, as late as last June the claim was not contested. (See letter of June, 1882, from defendant's solicitors.) The defendant only required a decree as a protection. A judgment was obtained in Scotland on the claim on the 18th March, 1882. It is a final judgment for a definite sum, and the Sessions Court had jurisdiction over the defendant Morton and over the subject-matter of the action. I think, therefore, that judgment is evidence as a foreign judgment and proof of a debt against Morton under sections 13 and 14 of the Civil Procedure Code. It has not been impugned in any way, as the second objection, that it was obtained by fraud, was not supported by evidence, and was practically abandoned. Under the circumstances of the case, which I have already set forth, I think it is also conclusive as evidence of the plaintiff's claim upon the Morton estate under the trust deed of 4th May, 1878, the object of which was the satisfaction or payment *pro rata* of the creditors of Morton. I have consulted the authorities cited by the defendant as to the non-application of the Scotch judgment, and I do not think they are on all fours with the present case. The defence that the claim is barred by the statute of limitations fails in presence of the Scotch judgment, which bears date 1882. The defendant, in his position as trustee, was quite justified in insisting on the claim being ratified by a decree of this court before he admitted it as against the Morton estate. I shall therefore order the costs of this suit to be charged on that estate. The court, therefore, orders that the plaintiff be declared a creditor against the estate of Morton in the sum of Rs. 1,04,474-3-2, the equivalent of the sum awarded by the decree of the Court of Session of Scotland on the 18th March, 1882, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from 30th December, 1874, up to the date of the deed of assignment, namely, the 4th May, 1878, and that the defendant satisfy the plaintiff's claim out of the said estate *pro rata* with the other creditors. The costs of this suit to be a charge on the said estate. The rule *nisi* of the 6th January, 1880, to be discharged.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

◆

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th November, 1882.

### DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Submitted two letters from the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 7th and 14th November, respectively, in which he complains that the Company was put to very great inconvenience and expense in taking the s. s. Sutlej out of dock to complete her loading in the stream, for want of information as to the depth to which she might be loaded, and that when she was prepared to go out the steam-tug Princess was not available to tow her through the channel. Submitted also correspondence on the same subject with the Port Officer and Resident Engineer. These papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Resolution.—The Superintendent P. & O. Company having expressed himself satisfied, the papers may be recorded, but steps should be taken to post up daily at the Dock Master's and Dock Superintendent's offices notices showing the depth to which it will probably be practicable to take vessels into and out of dock during the next 24 hours; a note to be added to such notices intimating that the Trustees will not be responsible for any loss or injury resulting from this information being acted upon.

Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company dated 19th October, asking that the arrangement made in 1880 for opening a goods station at Prince's Dock be now brought into operation. Read report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 24th October, stating that the whole of the accommodation within the dock precincts is required for the ordinary traffic, and that it is not possible to reserve any space for a goods station without causing the greatest inconvenience to trade. Read minutes by the members of the Dock Committee. Resolution.—The General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company should be informed that the circumstances are now altogether different from what they were at the time referred to by him, and that the Trustees do not think that it would be desirable to arrange for the conveyance by rail of goods to and from the Prince's Dock, except under special arrangements as at present.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 16th October, asking that a fence be put up on the east wharf of the dock, to prevent pilfering from packages left on the wharf or in the open spaces between the sheds. Read report by the Resident Engineer, dated 18th November, submitting a plan on which the position of the fence required by the Dock Superintendent is shown, and stating that the cost of a fence of teakwood 9 feet high with five gates will probably be Rs. 4,054. Read minutes of the Dock Committee. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read memo. by the Collector of Customs, recommending that additional wharf accommodation be afforded for export cargo. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 27th instant, giving his reasons for objecting to any alterations in the present arrangements for the traffic, and suggesting that the question of providing more space for the export trade be allowed to stand over until experience shows that the space at present set apart is insufficient. Read minutes by the members of the Bunders Committee. Read further report by the Traffic Manager, approving of Mr. Lang's proposal that a part of Musjid basin be used for exports. Read memo. by the Collector of Customs. Resolution.—The Trustees think that it would be desirable to have the power to use half the length of the north side of Musjid basin for free exports, and the Collector of Customs should be informed accordingly.

### CHOWPATTY BUNDER.

Submitted correspondence in connection with the proposal that the Chowpatty-bunder be closed. Read Trustees' Resolution No. 449, directing that the papers should be sent to Mr. Ollivant, and then circulated to the Trustees. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, submitting a plan showing the Port Trust land at Chowpatty, the land leased by the Trustees from Government, and the land to be asked for in exchange for an equal area taken up by Government for the construction of a footpath. Read minutes by the Trustees. Resolution.—Consideration postponed.

### THE IRON BAZAAR.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, submitting an offer by the iron merchants to lease for five years the Iron Bazaar-street, and half the width of the Akbar-street, at the rate of rupee one per square yard per annum. Read letter from the iron merchants. Read minutes of the Land Committee. Resolution.—The offer should be accepted, and the applicants should be informed that for any goods deposited on the eastern half of Akbar-street they will be charged Rs. 3 per square yard per annum.

### THE HARBOUR CLOCK.

Read letter from the Superintendent Government Observatory, recommending that certain repairs be made to the harbour clock. Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, stating that the repairs can be done in the Trustees' Workshops at a cost of about Rs. 250. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 547, dated 22nd November, sanctioning the reduction proposed to be made by the Trustees in the Dock landing rate on sugar and sugar-candy.

### PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 26th Nov., 1882. | For week ending 26th Nov., 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour ... | 17 | 14 |
| „ „ out of „ ... | 15 | 27 |
| „ transported .. | 13 | 7 |
| „ attended to ... | 1 | 1 |

### STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | For week ending 24th Nov., 1882. | For week ending 24th Nov., 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered ... | 9 | 8 |
| „ left ... | 10 | 7 |
| „ remaining in dock ... | 14 | 13 |

## BENGAL.

◆

A Smugglers' Dodge.— The Bhooteas and Lepchas are apparently born smugglers. It is not very long since some of this people were intercepted on their way to the barracks at Jellapahar. They were loaded with bamboo chongas, which on investigation were found to contain real "mountain dew" and not eitheir milk or "cream of the valley." How long this liquor smuggling had been carried on without being detected is not known.—*Darjiling News.*

Dangers of the Mohurrum.—The Mohurrum was very nearly being disturbed at Gya by the want of judgment of the Shias. This sect desired to carry in procession some emblems of a character altogether objectionable to the Sunnis, and the police had considerable difficulty in maintaining quiet. A disturbance would probably have taken place but for an order, directed to the Shias by the Magistrate, forbidding them to parade the offensive emblems.—*Indian Daily News.*

Wreck of the Aberdeenshire.—Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Co., agents for the Aberdeenshire, that was wrecked on the Subtermookey Sands in September last, desire to thank the public of Calcutta for the liberal manner in which they have responded to the request of the agents for subscriptions towards relieving the distress of the shipwrecked captain and crew of the ill-fated vessel. The sum collected amounted to Rs. 1,362, which has been distributed among the unfortunates.—*Statesman.*

Canal Traffic.—By way of giving further advantages to traffic on the newly constructed Buxar canal, a dock is to be constructed at the head works near the railway at Buxar, together with a siding to it from the the railway line. A steamer and two goods barges are now running on the canal between Buxar and Sasseram, and doing a large traffic, which, it is hoped, may be increased when this connexion is made with the railway—*Englishman.*

Indian Law Reports.—We understand that Mr. W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Reporter on the staff of the Indian Law Reports, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. V. Woodman. Mr. H. T. Hyde and Mr. C. Fox have been appointed to act as Law Reporters for Mr. W. F. Agnew and Mr. T. A. Pearson, the latter gentleman having taken three months' leave—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

◆

Major Baring.—Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Finance Minister, left Madras last evening (Thursday) for Coonoor. A salute of fifteen guns announced his departure.—*Madras Times.*

General Daoud Shah at Bangalore.—Sirdar Daoud Shah Khan, ex-General in the Afghan Army of the Amir Yakub Khan, along with his nephew, Sirdar Lajmir Khan, has arrived here by rail from Ootacamund. The party have engaged quarters in Infantry-road, and will probably spend the winter here.—*Bangalore Daily Post.*

Floods in Madras.—We hear that the Chembrumbaukum Tank is so full, that it has been found necessary to open the calingulahs, and divert the water into the Cooum. The flood in the river is higher than it was yesterday, Thursday, and the river has overflowed in many places, submerging roads and parcherries. Yesterday, a valuable cow was carried down the river, and although the animal made frantic efforts to reach the shore, it was carried into the sea through the bar.—*Madras Mail.*

Deaths in Madras.—From the 18th to the 24th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 18 Hindus, and 23 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 262 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 273. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from small-pox, 77 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 148 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was 34·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·8 per 1,000 per annum.

Sudden Death.—We regret to announce the sudden death of a well-known citizen of Bangalore, Mr. Joseph Merghler, which sad event took place at his residence yesterday (Tuesday) morning, at about 10 o'clock. The deceased was in apparently good health within a few minutes of his death. He had just mentioned that he intended to go to the morning service at St. John's Church, when he complained of feeling ill, and asked for some water, but before any could be given him, he expired. Dr. A. O'Hara, who was living next door was almost immediately in attendance, but only to pronounce that life had become extinct. The remains of the deceased were interred in the St. John's Hill Cemetery, attended by a large number of friends.—*Bangalore Post.*

Arrival of General Wilson, at Madras.—Major-General T. W. Wilson, C. B., Military member of the Viceroy's Council, accompanied by Major Kenny-Herbert, arrived at Madras yesterday (Thursday) morning, from Calcutta by the 1-35 p. m. North-West mail train in a Bombay saloon carriage. Brigadier-General Stuart, Colonel Hankins, Colonel Galloway, Colonel Gloag, Capt. Taylor and other officers had been at the station platform to meet General Wilson, but owing to the train being late, they were compelled to return. The train arrived four hours after time, owing to the railway line between Mamandoor and Ballpully being submerged through the heavy rains. His Excellency the Governor's carriage, which was in waiting for General Wilson at the station, conveyed him to Government House. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery, Fort St. George, announcing his arrival.—*Madras Times.*

A Young Woman Charged with Forgery.—A Bellary correspondent writes:—"The trial of a very sensational case of forgery against Miss Milton of Bellary, came to a close yesterday. The closing scene was exceedingly exciting. The court was immensely crowded. There were present a few military officers, the Civil Surgeon, and a large number of Eurasian gentlemen. After an excellent address by the public prosecutor, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Goldingham, summed up the case to the special assessors, Colonel Wright and Mr. Bhasker Row, drawing their attention to all the important points. The assessors, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and remarked that the police went beyond their legitimate bounds in their investigation in this case. The Judge then observed that he heartily concurred with the assessors in their verdict, and that the accused would leave the Court without a stain on her character. After pronouncing judgment, the Judge stated that he would consider any application that might be made for sanction to prosecute for perjury two of the witnesses who gave evidence against the accused.—*Madras Mail.*

An Extraordinary Meeting.—An "Extraordinary General Meeting" of the Members of the Dovetion Protestant College was held on Thursday evening; and, judging from the published report of the proceedings, the meeting was certainly a very "extraordinary" one. No one appears to have known for what purpose he had come there; and the only piece of business transacted was the carrying of Mr. Miller's proposition, and that they should all go home, the question having been raised that none of the members had any business to be there. In proof of the extent to which the members appreciated the occasion, it is noticeable that there was a difficlty in finding any one to take the chair. Dr. Bower begged to be excused; the Rev. Mr. Cooper declined the office; the seat of honour was tendered to Mr. Peebles, but this gentleman was not given an opportunity of declining it, as Mr. M. E. Dunhill, with a lawyer's sagacity, discovered that Mr. Peebles was "not a member under the rules." At last Mr. James Gray was asked to supply the vacuum, and this he only consented to do "provided the members behaved themselves in an orderly manner; otherwise he would have to give up his seat." After all, Mr. Gray's duties as chairman were not very onerous, and we imagine he must have felt considerably relieved when the meeting was dissolved.—*Madras Times.*

The Proposed Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway.—The papers, plans, &c., of the reconnaissance of this line of railway having been laid before the Government of India, they have selected of the two projected routes that called the eastern route, and in doing so have requested the local Government to convey to Mr. Nordmann and his assistant, Mr. Cormac, their high appreciation of the thoroughly efficient manner in which these gentlemen have carried out the work entrusted to them. The Government of India have appointed the following Engineering staff to once make a "location survey" of the line in sections, the first being from Vizagapatam to Parvatipur, so that they may be forwarded to the Secretary of State in sections, and sanction obtained to construction being commenced as soon as possible. The staff will also engage in survey of line from Cuddaph to Nellore, and Bellary to Guntoor:—Superintending Engineers.—Messrs. Cregreen and Lambert.

Executive Engineers.—Messrs. Stone, Wiseman, and Taylor and Lieut. Leath Sheo Dyall.

Assistant Engineers.—Messrs. Haig, Wathen, Mitchell, Shaw, and Chiodetti.

1st Grade, Overseers.—Mr. Daly and Ghose Joghendra.

Mr. Cregreen will be in charge of the Raipur-Vizagapatam location survey, Mr. Lambert of the trial surveys of the proposed line from Cuddapah to Nellore and from Bellary to Guntoor.—*Madras Mail.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

◆

Our correspondent telegraphs that the cricket match at Lucknow, Visitors *vs.* Station, ended in a draw. The visitors in the first innings scored 77 and in the second innings 98 for six wickets. The Station in their first innings obtained the fine total of 260. This match closed the festivities in connection with the Viceroy's visit.

Fancy Ball at Lahore.—The farewell Fancy Dress Ball given on Tuesday night by the Railway Entertainment Club to Mr. Jabez Lightfoot, Chief Auditor of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, was a great success, the guests enjoying themselves thoroughly in the prettily decorated Railway Theatre. An address to Mr. Lightfoot was read from the stage, and afterwards presented to him in a handsome silver casket, after which, Mr. Lightfoot was borne in a chair round the room by his enthusiastic hosts. Mr. Lightfoot left Lahore for Bombay, *en route* for England, by Wednesday morning's mail.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Cambridge Mission.—The Cambridge Mission to North India, which, in addition to its purely missionary labour, has established a High School and Boarding School, and a number of Primary schools in Delhi, has to record, in its lately published report for 1881-82, the gratifying fact that the Punjab Government has decided to give a grant-in-aid to the educational work undertaken by the Mission. On condition that the classes are opened to all students, whether of Government or Mission schools, and that it be affiliated to the Punjab University, the Mission is to receive Rs. 550 a month from Government. A grant of Rs. 2,000 is also to be made for the purchase of mechanical and scientific apparatus.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Official changes in the Punjab.—Colonel C. H. Hall, on attaining Colonel's allowances on the 29th December next, will be succeeded, as Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division, by Mr. H. E. Perkins, C. S., Commissioner of Multan. At the same time, Colonel E. P. Gurdon, at present officiating as Commissioner of Lahore, will get the Officiating Commissionership at Multan; while Colonel C. C. Minchin will take over charge of the Lahore Division. Lieutenant Colonel E. G. G. Hastings, C. B., on return from two years furlough (due 17th December) will be posted as Deputy Commissioner to the Hazara District. Major C. McNeil, now officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, will then be transferred to Sialkote as Judicial Assistant Commissioner, relieving Mr. A. C. Marshal, who will take over charge of the Small Cause Court at Umritsar; the present Officiating Judge, Mr. G. S. Lewis, remaining attached to the Umritsar Division as Extra Assistant Commissioner. Mr. M. Macauliffe, C. S., Judicial Assistant, on return from furlough, will be posted to the Gurdaspur District. Mr. J. G. Silcock, C. S., on return from furlough, officiates temporarily as Judicial Assistant of the Jullundur District.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool,

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

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All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A.B. ANTRAM, Esq., Manager in India, 104, Clive-street. Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
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Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

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THE undersigned is prepared to receive TEDERS up to noon (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th December next, for the SMALL STORES, OILS and STATIONERY required to be locally purchased by this Company during the twelve months, commencing from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, may be obtained from the Company's Store-keeper, Colaba, on and after the 20th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. The undersigned, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by the Head Cashier's receipt for one thosand rupees deposit, which will be returned to those whose tenders are not accepted

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1882.

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The above Curiosities will also be offered by private sale to the public from the 1st to the 10th inst. at a very low rate. As the 'Xmas season is now approaching, Messrs. Glenroy and Co. beg to draw the attention of the European residents of Bombay to the fact that the establishment affords a splendid opportunity for selecting articles of true Oriental style for presentation to friends at home.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods are now on view,